FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 MAY 1983

Lebanon

Talks, Positions on Draft Agreement — The Lebanese, Israeli, and U.S. delegates at Netanya completed the text of the draft agreement in all four official languages and, after receiving the approval of the Knesset and the Lebanese Parliament on 16 May, the agreement will be signed the following day in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona, Jerusalem radio reported at the conclusion of the Netanya talks on 15 May. Earlier, the Lebanese Cabinet unanimously approved the agreement and authorized delegation head Antoine Fattal to sign it on behalf of Lebanon "at the appropriate time," according to a 14 May Cabinet statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio. Meanwhile, President Amin al-Jumayyil explained the Lebanese position to Arab leaders in telephone contacts and messages conveyed by special envoys, Beirut radio reported. The Kuwaiti amir expressed support for Al-Jumayyil's attempt to get all foreign forces out of Lebanon, the radio said, and the Algerian president expressed understanding of the Lebanese position and support for its "action plan."

Foreign Minister Elie Salim confirmed after his lengthy 13 May talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus that the Syrians are maintaining their opposition to the agreement, according to a statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan subsequently announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio that Lebanon intends to intensify high-level contacts with Syria through a working group. Reporting on the Lebanese-Syrian talks, Damascus television said President Hafiz al-Asad informed Salim that Syria "does not agree at all" to the draft agreement, which is "extremely grave and serious." In a statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon and reported by Damascus radio, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam detailed Syria's reasons for opposing the agreement, saying it would abrogate Lebanon's economic and military commitments to the Arab League and make Lebanon an "Israeli protectorate." He strongly objected to the argument that there was no alternative to the agreement and said it will bring neither peace nor security to Lebanon because Syria will not allow Lebanon to be transformed into a "base, headquarters, or passageway" for Israel. Khaddam subsequently told the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR that Syria will prevent implementation of the agreement "no matter what happens" and will review its unofficial links with the Lebanese Government if it is signed, AFP reported. Damascus television broadcast the "text" of the draft agreement while Damascus radio commentaries and press editorials reviewed by the radio continued to stress Syria's firm opposition. A 16 May AL-BA'TH editorial warned that whoever believes the Arab masses will allow the emergence of "a new As-Sadat" will be grossly mistaken. The radio also noted that President al-Asad told leaders of the Progressive Socialist Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, and the Lebanese Ba'th Party that Syria fully supports Lebanese nationalists in their opposition to the agreement.

Before meeting with Al-Asad in Damascus, the Lebanese leftist leaders had conferred with former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who both announced their opposition to the draft agreement, according to Beirut radio.

Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levi announced in a Jerusalem radio interview that Israel is determined to bring the agreement to a successful outcome and will not "play into the hands of the Syrians and the Russians" by becoming dragged into local conflicts in Lebanon. While Israel does not anticipate fighting the Syrians, it believes the tension with them "may last a long time," the radio later reported. IDF Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi warned in a Jerusalem television interview that Israel has received reports not only of Syrian reinforcements in Lebanon but also of preparations on the Golan Heights. Noting the U.S. official warning to Syria against escalating the military situation, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said Israel has indirectly informed the Syrians that any Syrian projectile fired into Israel will be countered by concentrated Israeli air raids on Damascus.

Military Situation — Syrian artillery fired at Israeli positions in the Al-Biqa' valley on the night of 13-14 May, the Voice of Lebanon reported. Monitored Israeli media did not report the incident. A 15 May bomb explosion in Sidon wounded one of Major Sa'd Haddad's militiamen, according to IDF Radio.

PLO

Arab leaders should choose the "path of combat and war" to alter the balance of forces and change the current political map, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told a PLO leadership meeting in Damascus after inspecting PLO fighters in Lebanon over the weekend. In his remarks, which were reported by AFP, 'Arafat blamed "certain Arabs" for assisting the establishment of a "single-party regime in Lebanon which is now attempting to impose its political conditions and those of its Israeli and American allies."

Although 'Arafat denied reports of friction within the Fatah forces in Lebanon, other reports by AFP, MENA, and the Ash-Shariqah paper AL-KHALIJ affirmed that dissident Fatah leaders have openly criticized 'Arafat's policies and refused to accept recent appointments by the PLO leader. According to AL-KHALIJ, several Fatah officers dismissed by 'Arafat joined with dissident Fatah officials Samih Quwayq and Nimr Salih in opposing 'Arafat's choice of Al-Haj Isma'il and Colonel Abu Hajim to command PLO forces in northern Lebanon and Al-Biqa'. Indirectly confirming that the dissidents have issued statements denouncing the appointments, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio carried a Fatah statement on 14 May denying responsibility for "the recent statement attributed to the Al-'Asifah forces."

A Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary reaffirmed the PLO's opposition to the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement, proclaiming that confrontation is a better alternative than "humiliating agreements." The radio also expressed concern over the "Arab silence" on the agreement, pointing out that among all Arab capitals "only Damascus rejected the agreement." However, the Iraqi-sponsored Baghdad Voice of Palestine radio subsequently denounced Syrian policy toward Lebanon and said President al-Asad's refusal to withdraw his forces from Lebanon confirms that "this traitor" is attempting to impose his trusteeship on Lebanon.

Syria

Khaddam on Jordan, Saudi Arabia — Syria will back Jordan if the latter is subjected to an Israeli attack, and Saudi Arabia will not hesitate to assist Syria militarily if Syria requests military aid to meet aggression, Foreign Minister Khaddam affirmed in an interview with the Ash-Shariqah paper AL-KHALIJ reported by WAKH.

Soviet Military Supplies — The Soviet Union recently supplied Syria with about 100 MIG-23 and MIG-25 aircraft, 90 advanced radars,and 12 SAM networks, Voice of Lebanon radio reported citing Arab diplomatic sources.

Egypt

It is unacceptable for "the Arab stand" to be the cause of a prolongation of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, President Husni Mubarak declared in a speech to the People's Assembly broadcast by Cairo radio. Asserting that the Lebanese are best capable of charting the framework within which to regain their territory and ensure their rights, Mubarak appealed to "all the Arab brothers" to give Lebanon their support. He also praised U.S. peace efforts and urged the United States to continue its active role "until the chain of peace is completed and its good effects extend to the Syrian, Jordanian, and Palestinian fronts."

Israel

A Soviet peace delegation arrived in Israel 13 May to attend celebrations marking the 38th anniversary of Allied victory over Germany, ITIM reported. The delegation, composed mainly of journalists and entertainers, is not planning to meet with Israeli Government representatives and is not carrying any messages from the Soviet Union concerning the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Five Iranian naval vessels were attacked and sunk near the Iranian oil field of Barkan on 15 May, according to a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. Earlier, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio claimed that 236 Iranians died in a "fierce battle" following an Iraqi raid. A military communique carried by Tehran radio said Iran repulsed a "limited" enemy offensive in the Qasr-e Shirin sector on 14 May.

Commenting on the recent Iraqi missile attacks against the cities of Dezful and Andimeshk, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned that Iran has the power to raze Iraqi cities if it were to decide to retaliate in kind, Tehran radio reported. Iran has so far refrained from such actions, the speaker said, but if Iraq continues to attack cities Iran might deem it expedient to "follow suit." Responding to Hashemi-Rafsanjani's threats, an Iraqi statement carried by INA "strongly warned" that if Iran were to resort to such methods Iraq could "completely erase" Iranian cities from the face of the earth. In a 14 May editorial broadcast by Tehran radio the Iranian paper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI averred that the missile attacks against civilian targets were triggered by Iraqi anger at the loss of valuable information supplied by Soviet spies in Iran following the dissolution of the Tudeh Party and the arrest of its members.

Iraq

Saddam Husayn Interview — Iraq will crush any new Iranian attack with greater ferocity than before, President Saddam Husayn affirmed in an interview with the Paris magazine AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI reported by INA. The Iraqi leader criticized some Gulf countries for "currying favor" with Iran by offering it financial assistance through Syria. While expressing scepticism about the Syrian regime's ability to mobilize sufficient popular support to successfully confront Israel, Saddam Husayn said Iraq would be pleased if Syria managed to liberate the Golan Heights from Israel. However, Iraq has no extra troops to send to another front while it is fighting Iran, he added. On other subjects the president said Iraqi-Soviet relations are "good" and he also mentioned Iraqi plans to export oil through new pipelines across Saudi Arabia and Jordan and through an expanded line across Turkey.

Protest Over Syrian Overflights — Iraq has officially protested to the Arab League over a violation of Iraqi airspace by Syrian Aircraft on 11 May, INA reported.

Saudi Arabia

While denying reports that he would sign a new arms contract with France during his visit to Paris, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan told a press conference there that he had accepted the French defense minister's invitation to visit France in order to develop bilateral cooperation and learn of "anything that might benefit the Kingdom," SPA reported. Commenting on his talks with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Prince Sultan said that despite Saudi-U.S. differences on many issues the present U.S. Administration has been better than its predecessors in responding to the Arab viewpoint and to peace efforts.

After concluding his talks with French officials, Prince Sultan arrived in the FRG, according to Riyadh radio.

Libya

Foreign Liaison Bureau, Contacts — In response to an earlier call by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, members of the popular committees of the foreign liaison bureaus of the vocational congresses marched on the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on 14 May and took control of its administration in order to turn it into a "popular administration" under the

supervision of the popular congresses and bring about "direct relations" with the world's peoples, a statement carried by Tripoli radio said. In another development special envoys of Col al-Qadhdhafi delivered messages from the Libyan leader to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Syrian President al-Asad, according to reports by SPA, APS, and Damascus radio. The message to the Algerian leader concerned the current Arab situation, APS said.

Reportage on Chad — Forces of the Transitional National Unity Government under Goukouni Oueddei repulsed an attack by troops of the "renegade Hissein Habre" killing 300 and capturing 783, JANA reported on 15 May. Subsequent JANA reports claimed that Goukouni's forces have reached the outskirts of Faya — the biggest and most important strategic city in northeast Chad — and have gained full control of the area around the city.

Afghanistan

Joint Soviet and Afghan Government forces have killed over 2,000 civilians and 31 insurgents since the beginning of the month in "savage" bombardments and aerial strikes against villages in Herat Province, according to IRNA reports on 15 May. More than 760 Soviet and DRA troops were killed and some 120, including 2 high-ranking commanders, were captured, IRNA added. The reports also said 52 tanks and 13 aircraft of the joint Soviet-Afghan forces were destroyed.

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'Arafat Visits Damascus, Sees Forces in Al-Biqa'

In Syria 13 May

JN131650 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Damascus today from Tunis. He was accompanied by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member.

Our correspondent has learned that Brother Abu 'Ammar will chair military and political meetings of the Palestinian leadership, and will resume talks with senior Syrian officials on the latest Lebanese developments.

Before leaving Tunis, Brother Abu 'Ammar met with Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and reviewed the latest developments in the region. They also discussed the situation of our people inside the occupied territory and the arbitrary Zionist measures. Brother Abu 'Ammar hailed the support rendered to our people and revolution by the fraternal Tunisian president, people, and government. He asked the brother foreign minister to convey greetings to struggling President Habib Bourguiba and to wish him good health, expressing his appreciation of the president's firm stand on the Palestinian cause.

Meets Palestinian Leaders

GF141623 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar resumed his meetings in Damascus todaywith the secretaries of the factions of the Palestinian resistance and with military commanders that he had begun on his arrival in Damascus on 13 May.

Brother Abu 'Ammar's meetings with the secretaries and commanders dealt with the military preparations made to confront the latest developments in Lebanon in light of Israeli troops concentrations in Al-Biqa'.

It was learned in Damascus yesterday that high-level Palestinian-Syrian meetings will be held in the next few days to work out further military coordination between the Palestinian resistance and Syria to confront current developments.

Meets Norwegian Diplomat

JN141736 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Damascus — Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar has received the Norwegian charge d'affaires in Damascus. Our correspondent has learned that the discussion during this meeting dealt with the current situation in the region, the conditions of the Palestinians in Lebanon, and the call for a UN Security Council meeting to discuss Zionism's daily crimes against Palestinians in the camps in Lebanon.

Receives USSR Leaders' Message

JN141044 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received a message from the USSR leaders. The message was conveyed by the USSR ambassador in the Tunisian capital. Our correspondent has learned that the message deals with the developments of the situation in the Arab region.

Visits Forces in Al-Biqa'

JN151634 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has visited the positions of our forces in Al-Biqa'. Brother Abu 'Ammar met with the brother officers and fighters and briefed them on conditions in the Arab region and the developments of the Palestine question. Brother Abu 'Ammar acquainted himself with our forces' readiness to face any Zionist aggression

Inspection Visit Reported

GF151626 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] WAFA reports that Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive committtee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, went on an inspection visit of the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' on 14 May.

Brother Abu 'Ammar was accompanied by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, and brother Abu al-Mu'tasim, chief of the central operations room.

Brother Abu 'Ammar, and those accompanying him, returned to Damascus late last night.

'Successful, Fruitful' Visit

GF141313 Doha QNA in Arabic 1257 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 14 May (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Damascus today after a quick and comprehensive visit to the forces of the Palestinian revolution station in Al-Biqa', Lebanon. Official Palestinian sources in Damascus said that during his visit 'Arafat — who was accompanied by Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution; and Abu al-Mu'tasim, chief of the military operations room of the Palestinian revolution — visited the Al-Yarmuk, Badr, Thaqif, and Al-Karamah forces and inspected the preparations made to confront any aggression. A Palestinian source said that the visit was "successful and fruitful" and that 'Arafat addressed these forces and emphasized the importance of Palestinian unity in the present critical stage through which the Arab region is passing.

The source said that in his capacity as commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, 'Arafat gave instructions to the commanders of the forces and to unit officers on the need to continue training to prepare for any aggression that Israel may launch in the future.

End to Mutiny Sought

NC151407 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Beirut, 15 May (MENA) — Quoting Palestinian sources, the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR reports today that the object of PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the Al-Biqa' area in eastern Lebanon the day before yesterday was to end the mutiny which was led by Palestinian officials Abu Musa and Abu Salih [Fatah Central Committeemember Nimr Salih] against 'Arafat and the PLO leadership in protest against the PLO's present policy.

The paper points out that Fatah Central Committee member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and chief of the Palestinian operations room Major General Abu al-Mu'tasim [Ahmad 'Affanah] accompanied 'Arafat on his visit, which was the first since the Palestinians' departure from Beirut last August.

Persons arriving in Beirut from Al-Biqa' have stated that an atmosphere of tension continues to prevail in the areas where Fatah and Palestine Liberation Army members are stationed and that the pro-'Arafat Fatah forces and the dissident forces are still in a state of emergency.

These persons stress that there has been no military confrontation between the two sides despite the fact that statements have been distributed in the Palestinian camps and gathering places in Al-Biqa' attacking 'Arafat's policy and demanding the trial of some of the resistance leaders such as al-Haj Isma'il, who was the comander of the southern sector before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June.

War 'Only Means Available'

JN151831 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 May 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris]

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat last night visited Al-Biqa' valley to inspect the Palestinian forces there. Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief, and Brigadier General Ahmad 'Afanah, alias Abu al-Mu'tasim, chief of the Palestinian revolution operations room, accompanied him.

I have learned that this visit began before midnight and that Abu 'Ammar and his companions returned to Damascus before dawn today. Abu 'Ammar, who inspected the Al-Yarmuk officers and forces in Al-Biqa', was brifed by the commanders of forces and military units on the military preparations being made by the resistance forces. Abu 'Ammar also comprehensively explained the situation in the Arab region.

Abu 'Ammar met with military men and officials of organs, popular unions, and Fatah movement cadres in his office in Damascus this morning. Abu Jihad and Brig Gen Abu al-Mu'tasim attended the meeting. At the beginning of the meeting Abu 'Ammar reviewed the political and military situation in light of the current developments, including the Israeli threats and military concentration and the escalation of the hostile U.S. political offensive against the PLO and the Palestinian people, including the U.S. Administration's recent threats.

Abu 'Ammar reaffirmed that the PLO — which is waging a continuous and valiant struggle on all the political, diplomatic, and military levels against Israel and its allies and on more than one front and position; which is standing in the forward trench of struggle to perplex and foil the U.S. imperialist schemes; and which is saying no to Reagan and to his administration's plans to dominate the Arab region — is only continuing its militant role to rehabilitate the Arab situation and emerge from the current Arab impasse. He added that the PLO, which — together with the national Lebanese forces — has not stopped its fighting against the Zionist-U.S. enemy, believes that emergence from the present Arab impasse would be by the adoption of the fighting decision and war on an official Arab level to change the balance of power. He pointed out that effective war on the practical level is the only available means to rechart the political map through an Arab military movement supporting the Palestinian-Lebanese national struggle.

Regarding the recent developments in Lebanon as represented in the recent approval of the Israeli-U.S.-Lebanese agreement, Abu 'Ammar said that some Arabs have helped in the establishment of a one-party system in Lebanon so that this party can impose its political conditions as well as the conditions of its Israeli-U.S. alliances which are currently met by national Lebanese resistance.

Abu 'Ammar then talked about the internal situation in light of the political and propaganda campaigns by which some tried to hint at the weakness of the Palestinian national unity and to undermine the Fatah movement's internal unity. He stressed that the reply to this is reflected by this revolutionary originality demonstrated by all the Palestinian revolution forces during his two visits to Al-Biqa' yesterday and the day before. Abu 'Ammar said that the democratic atmosphere emphasizes the depth and strength of the Fatah movement.

Concluding, he asserted that the Palestinian arena, which has always resorted to democratic dialogue amid the forest of rifles, will give a strong example that the armed national struggle, which is characterized by revolutionary and democratic originalityand by the language of dialogue and enlightened political perception, will remain an example for the national and pan-Arab struggle.

Fatah Meetings Discuss Unity

GF151706 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 May 83 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Damascus — An informed Palestinian source expected a solution to the current situation inside Fatah very soon. The

source said that the solution might be reached in several hours. It noted the concern of Fatah and its cadres to maintain the movement's unity which positively reflects on the unity of the Palestinians action.

AL-KHALIJ has learned that Fatah Central Committee meetings last night resulted in a decision not to use weapons against brothers of the same unit, trench, and organization.

The source said that a Fatah leadership committee left for Al-Biqa' the night before last in order to solve issues with a number of senior officers who announced their rejection to some orders of the leadership.

AL-KHALIJ has learned that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat left for Al-Biqa' the night before last and not yesterday as it was mentioned by some Western reports, that is 'Arafat departed before the committee, which was formed by the Fatah leadership, had met.

Fatah Denies Statement Issued By Al-'Asifah Forces
LD141654 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1345 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Tunis, 14 May (TAP) — The Fatah movement has issued a statement. The following is the text:

The Fatah movement wishes to affirm that no statement was issued by the Al-'Asifah forces, the military wing of Fatah, during the past 2 days. The movement has no knowledge whatsoever of the circular that was distributed recently carrying the signature of the General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces and has nothing to do with it.

This is not the first time such statements have been issued under various names and titles. The Fatah movement considers such statements to be part of the suspect campaigns being waged against the Palestinian people and the pioneering Fatah movement in the present decisive times through which our Palestinian cause is passing and the grave moments through which our Arab nation is living.

Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, the PLO spokesman in Tunis, stated that some quarters outside the Palestinian revolution have been trying to create a crisis within the Fatah movement and cause rifts within the ranks of the Palestinian revolution by spreading false information and exploiting some minor incidents which are being dealt with at present with care and wisdom.

The spokesman affirmed that the misleading campaign, waged by some quarters from outside the Palestinian revolution, will not deceive the Palestinian strugglers who rally around Palestinian unity, which is the solid rock on which will founder all the attempts at deception and all the suspect methods that have been exposed.

The Arab League secretary general, Chedli Klibi, and the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, reviewed the developments in the region, particularly the announcement of the American-Lebanese agreement and the repercussions of this agreement on the entire situation in the region. The discussions also covered the conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, particularly in southern Lebanon, and the massacres and annihilation campaigns that are being waged against them under the supervisions of the Zionist invasion forces.

Baghdad VOP: Al-Asad Exploiting Lebanon for Profit
JN151936 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1744 GMT 15 May 83

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The worst that can be said about the head of the Syrian Regime, Hafiz al-Asad, is that he is a dealer without morals and a broker out after a big profit. To the Damascus ruler, the Lebanese problem has been a merely a deal right from the start. He entered Lebanon with a Zionist-U.S. decision and he will leave it with a Zionist-U.S. decision. It all depends on the price.

Hafiz al-Asad is again exploiting Lebanon's distress in order to obtain the aid that will maintain his regime for a further period of time, keep him in power dominating our people in Syria and enable him to play his role in the plot. The Damascus ruler wants to keep his forces in Lebanon, claiming that the agreement threatens Syria's national security and pan- Arab interests. Naturally, the Damascus ruler's allegations make us wonder about the position of Al-Asad's regime when theZionist invasion of Lebanon began last June. What does the Damascus ruler have to say about the baffling coordination between the Zionist forces and his forces when Al-Asad's units and their heavy weapons would only withdraw when the Zionist forces were on their way to take up their positions?

Lebanon is going through a national and pan-Arab tribulation. This would not have occurred had the Damascus regime been really concerned about Syrian and pan-Arab security. But the Al-Asad regime is only concerned about keeping its supporters in power. Just as it abandoned the Syrian heights in the June 1967 war in order to remain in power with its allies at that time, the Damascus regime behaved the same way during the Zionist forces' invasion of Lebanon.

Hafiz al-Asad's refusal to withdraw his forces from Lebanon confirms the fact that this traitor is using these forces to impose his trusteeship on Lebanon, not to insure Lebanon's internal security and sovereignty as he claims. Al-Asad's forces have been a factor in fragmenting Lebanese national unity, exacerbating internal Lebanese conflicts and dealing bloody blows to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. As for Al-Asad's indifferent stand on the Zionist invasion that was condemned by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance, it has confirmed the falsehood of the role that the agent Damascus regime is claiming in this respect and has unmasked the serious conspiratorial role that was given to it against Lebanon and its Arabism, Palestine and its cause and people, and the whole of the Arab nation and its future.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Envoys To Visit Iran, Iraq 16 May

GF141016 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 14 May (WAKH) — WAKH has learned that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and information minister, and Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE foreign affairs minister, will visit Iraq and Iran the day after tomorrow, Monday, as envoys of the GCC to Tehran and Baghdad. They will discuss the political issues which were agreed upon by the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Maritime Environment to stop the oil spill in the Gulf waters.

Informed sources have told WAKH that the seventh session of the ministerial council, which is scheduled to convene in the Saudi city of Al-Khubar tomorrow, Sunday, has been postponed until Wednesday to allow the Kuwaiti and UAE foreign affairs ministers to hold their consultations in Baghdad and Tehran.

GCC Ministerial Council To Meet 18 May

LD141231 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1120 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 14 May (SPA) — The seventh GCC ministerial council session due to be held in the town of Al-Khubar has been postponed until next Wednesday [18 May] morning and will be held at the GCC General Secretariat Headquarters in Riyadh.

The decision to postpone the council meeting is aimed at allowing further consultations among council member-countries in completing the examination of a number of issues on the session's agenda.

BAHRAIN

Libyan Oil Minister Arrives With Message

GF151822 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1758 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Manama, 15 May (WAKH) — Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, Libyan secretary of petroleum, arrived in Manama from Kuwait today on a 1-day visit to Bahrain that is part of a tour of area countries.

The Libyan official is carrying a message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, to Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain.

Al-Maqhur was received at the airport by Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, minister of development and acting minister of state for Bahraini Cabinet affairs, and Ramadan ar-Rubi, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister on Lebanon, Other Issues

LD131752 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1521 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Paris, 13 May (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah has stated that his visit to France is connected with the development of French-Kuwaiti relations in the military field in general and in the aircraft field in particular.

The minister has stated this in an interview with the Paris-based Arabic-language magazine, AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, published here today. He denied that he had signed a contract for the purchase of BMX-30 French tanks. As for the Mirage planes, he pointed out that "they are not new to the Kuwaiti Air Force, for we already have them and our pilots are training on them. We secured more such planes prior to our arrival in France." As for naval weapons and the Exocet missiles, he said that was "an old idea and we bought them a long time ago."

He said that Kuwait believes in the diversification of its sources of arms. He added, "We have arms from Italy, Britain, and America. We are now in the process of considering French arms offers. We are prepared to buy arms from any quarters when we feel that such arms are good for Kuwait."

He affirmed again Kuwait's desire to help find a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian war, which has been going on for over 32 months. He said that the Kuwaiti Government "has worked and continues to work for the solution of this problem through international organizations, through the Nonaligned Movement, through the Islamic Conference Organization, and through the United Nations."

Shaykh Salim said that Kuwait believes that the first line of defense for the strategically important Gulf region lies in "wisdom, diplomacy, and nonalignment." Kuwait believes in the power of words. This attitude, he said, stems from the guidance of the amir of Kuwait and his heir apparent.

The second line of defense, he said, has already been announced: "the power of arms. Our arms are always intended for defense and we constantly cooperate with our colleagues, the Gulf Cooperation Council defense ministers." He reiterated Kuwait's desire "to see Arab differences resolved and Arab ranks closed. Kuwait will help if asked to do so." He was replying to a question on whether Kuwait is working for the resumption of a dialogue between Jordan and the PLO, Jordan and Syria, and Syria and the PLO. He expressed the hope that "matters will be resolved without any need for mediation."

On the recent visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East, during which an Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon was reached, the Kuwaiti defense minister said, "What is acceptable to Lebanon is acceptable to us and the Arab world."

He said: "We have helped and will continue to help to bring the various Arab views on Lebanon closer together. We wish to see

unity of ranks established among the Lebanese, one which embraces all sides, because such a unity will provide support for Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at a crucial and fateful time."

On the Gulf water pollution problem, Shaykh Salim said "this is an important and serious matter to us, to Iran and Iraq alike, and to the other Gulf countries." For this reason, he said, the oil slick problem concerns all Arabs in general and the Gulf countries in particular." He added that "the effect of the oil slick on Kuwait is extremely serious because it affects its fish resources as well as human consumption since both the drinking water and the water used for electricity generation come from desalinated Gulf water."

The minister was asked: As Kuwait is the only GCC member-country with relations with the USSR, is it mediating for the establishment of relations between the GCC and Moscow? He replied: "Nobody has asked us to carry out such a mediation, neither the socialist countries led by the USSR nor the Gulf countries."

The magazine asked Shaykh Salim for his views on the "new Soviet role in the resolution of the Middle East question." He replied: "The USSR has good relations with a number of Arab countries. I believe the USSR performs its role and respects friendships and agreements concluded between itself and the countries concerned. The Soviet attitude toward us stems from its belief in the justice of our cause in as much as it is compatible with its political line [muntaliqatan min imanihi bi'adalat qaddiyyatina bima yatamashsha ma' khattihi as-siyasi]. This is my belief."

Shaykh Salim said: "I support the USSR as I support the United States in their efforts to resolve the Arab issue. But any non-Arab party's understanding of the situation differs from our understanding as Arabs and as Kuwaitis. If the USSR, France, the United States, or Britain, it does not matter which, puts forward any offer, we view it from the point of view of the pan-Arab interest in the region and the just solution of the Palestine question. We ask ourselves: Is such an offer compatible with a solution, is it compatible with the Arab interests? Can we accept it? This is what matters."

OMAN

Omani-PDRY Border Committee Meeting Postponed

GF151446 Doha QNA in Arabic 1424 GMT
15 May 83

[Text] Muscat, 15 May (QNA) — The QNA correspondent in Muscat has learned that the meetings of the Omani-PDRY border committee — scheduled to be held in May — have been postponed indefinitely.

The committee, which was meant to discuss the border between the two countries, held its first meeting in Abu Dhabi in January 1983 in implementation of the agreement of principles signed by Oman and the PDRY in late 1982 to normalize relations between them. The two sides had agreed to hold a meeting of the committee with each side bringing the documents that support its view on the disputed area on the border between the two countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on Visit to France, Lebanon

LD150715 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT
15 May 83

[Text] Paris, 14 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, received the chief editors of Arab newspapers and magazines in Western Europe. He thanked the Arab press in the Western countries for their service to the Arab nation and said that facts refute whatever is said against the Arab press no matter how much people try to agitate against it. The true Arab press, whether in its own country or abroad, defends the Arabs, their dignity and principles, regardless of differences of opinion. His royal highness expressed pleasure that the press in the Kingdom is fraternal and responsive to the Arab press at all times and in all places. He said the Saudi press always upholds Arab interests without any distortion or agitation because any word that springs from the cradle of prophethood is an Islamic message, be it for the Arab mission or the divine Islamic message to all of humanity. He added: We harbor all respect and esteem for our Arab press whether in Syria, Iraq, Egypt, or in any other Arab country. It is good to have differences on certain points or plans, and objections should not be rejected without clarification; one should not preempt events unless it is a real (?stand).

His highness called on the Arab press to advocate the primary Arab cause, to attempt to close Arab ranks, and to avoid creating any Arab problems. He said: Even if an official wants an Arab journalist to say one word against an Arab leader or official, he must refuse this because he has a more important goal that what this one says.

In answer to a question about his talks with French officials, his royal highness said that the policy of the Kingdom is clear. The Kingdom does not have any secrets or any reluctance to express its views. He added that his visit to Paris was at the special invitation of his excellency the French minister of defense and on the occasion of his visit to Europe. His highness stated that he accepted the invitation in order to develop the cooperation between the two countries and to learn of anything that may be of benefit to the Kingdom, as France has not been accustomed to witholding anything that it can export that the Kingdom may want. His highness explained that the French president told the Saudi ambassador in Paris that he wished to meet his highness, and the president received him on the first day of his arrival in Paris. He added that President Mitterrand, as is known, is interested in the Arab issue. He has enough experience and affection for the Arab cause to make me believe that in his own interest as a Frenchman and as a French leader he wants to be friends with the Arabs and to have their problems solved peacefully so that there might be stability leading to a more fruitful cooperation between France and the Arab nation than that which exists today.

His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz described France's relations with some Arab states as relations of amity and peace which have produced tangible results. His highness noted that during his talks with the French president, the latter asked him to convey his greetings to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and invited King Fahd and to visit France. His highness affirmed that President Mitterrand had expressed France's readiness to support the development plans in the Kingdom through French industrial and military potential. He said that the talks touched on the Middle East situation.

The French president expressed the hope that the Arab issue would be handled in accordance with the Fes summit and said that Arab unanimity is a good sign. He affirmed his country's support for the stability, independence and security of Lebanon.

His highness said: I have informed the French president of the view of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the Kingdom on this matter, and that is upholding the sovereignty, security, and stability of Lebanon in a manner that safeguards the interests of the Lebanese people and defeats invaders, particularly the Israelis.

His highness affirmed that the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon is one of the basic aims of the Kingdom.

His highness pointed out that his talks with the French minister of defense dealt with the military cooperation between France and the Kingdom.

His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz refuted reports in some French newspapers that during his visit he will sign a new contract or contracts with France. He described the military cooperation between the two countries as proceeding normally without any problems. He said: In the Kingdom we have always been used, unlike other states, to signing contracts in our capital city, and he added that contracts are concluded through Saudi understanding,which is the business of those who are concerned.

He said, however, that this does not prevent any Saudi minister from discussing anything or from obtaining full information after which he would select the experts to draw up the order, whether it be a civilian or military one. He described his meeting with the French minister of external relations as a courtesy call made by the latter to show support for the efforts of the Kingdom and to confirm the French president's invitation to his majesty the king to visit France at any time his majesty deems suitable.

While referring to his meeting with the U.S. secretary of defense, his highness praised the U.S secretary for his understanding of the Arab issue. He said that putting aside our differences with U.S. policy on many matters, the present U.S. Government has been better than previous U.S. Governments in its response to the Arab way of thinking and to peace, and in its efforts in this direction, regardless of our disagreements with it on the matter of method.

He added that he and the U.S. secretary of defense had agreed to meet once a year.

He explained that during the meeting they reviewed the military cooperation between the Kingdom and the United States. He described the cooperation between the two countries as continuous cooperation which is proceeding on course.

His highness said that the U.S. secretary of defense had agreed to anything that would be useful to upgrading U.S. weapons in the Kingdom's possession.

His Highness Prince Sultan affirmed that the American defense secretary had expressed his country's full support for Lebanese sovereignty and independence, had said that the United States is trying its best to pull Israel out of Lebanon, and had stated that the United States considers the other foreign forces to be matters to be dealt with by the Lebanese and Arabs. This is also what the American secretary of state said to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his highness said.

Answering a question about the possibility of finding a compromise between the Fes summit plan and the Reagan plan, Prince Sultan affirmed the necessity for the Arab nation to stick to the Fes summit resolutions and said we ought to negotiate when any door is opened for us. However, it should be within the framework of the Fes summit and the objectives of that summit, and we must negotiate from a position of strength and not weakness. He described the Fes summit plan as a moderate one proceeding toward peace, right, and justice, one which the countries of Europe and Asia, China, and others support.

Answering a question about the Syrian rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, his highness affirmed that the Syrian-Lebanese disagreement is not in the interest of the Arab nation or of Lebanon itself. I believe, he said, that amity should be the objective of relations between the two countries, and we should be at the level of heads of states so that we can reach an honorable solution for all. He appealed to the Lebanese leaders to close ranks to serve the safety and security of Lebanon and in order deny anyone, foreigner or otherwise, the chance to interfere in the affairs of Lebanon.

Answering a question about the Kingdom's stance in case Lebanon officially requests the withdrawal of Syrian forces, his highness said the Kingdom is an indivisible part of the Arab nation and is always a mediator for good and amity. We have no extremes in opinion with regard to either Lebanon or Syria. We always seek good for all; opinions based toward either side do not serve Lebanon.

Answering a question about the contacts between North Yemen and the Soviet Union, his highness said that sovereignty belongs to its owner; it is not given. If North Yemen deems it in its interest to conclude a treaty with the Soviet Union, it can do so. However, what are the threats that are forcing North Yemen to conclude a treaty, whether it be with East or West? In my opinion, his highness added, there is nothing that threatens the security of North Yemen that calls for concluding a treaty, even with Arab countries, except under the auspices of the Arab League; and I believe that what has been said is not true.

His highness described Lebanon as the lung of the Arab world and said that whoever does not love Lebanon is not an Arab and

whoever is not concerned about Lebanon is not an Arab, because Lebanon is an umbrella and must always remain so. Lebanon's contributions to the Arab world, he said, have been great since ancient times.

Answering a question about the alternative to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, his highness said that this subject should not be tackled through the media, but through personal contacts between the brethren in Syria and Lebanon.

On the Kingdom's mediation between Lebanon and Syria, he said the Kingdom always tries to bring points of view and brothers closer together. However, in this case Lebanon and Syria are closer to each other than to us, and the mediation depends on the leading Lebanese personalities and authorities whether inside Lebanon or with the Syrians.

Answering a question as to whether he discussed the Palestinian question with the French side, His Highness Prince Sultan said this subject was not discussed with the French side and the Palestinians know the Kingdom's stance vis-a-vis their cause.

Libyan Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD151535 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Dhahran, 15 May (SPA) — Ahmad Muhammad Qadhaf ad-Dam, envoy of the Libyan chief of state, arrived today in Dhahran carrying a handwritten message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Excellency the Libyan chief of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

French Interior Minister Arrives in Riyadh 14 May

LD141949 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 14 May (SPA) — French Minister of State for Interior and Decentralization Gaston Defferre arrived this evening in Riyadh on a 4-day official visit at the invitation of the minister of interior. He was received at the airport by Minister of Interior His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Riyadh Governor His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Deputy Interior Minister His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, aides to the minister of interior, and a number of high-ranking officials.

AR-RIYAD Comments on Lebanese-Israeli Accord

LD160835 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0615 GMT 16 May 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title: "War Booty" AR-RIYAD says that wars ususally end with the warring parties sitting round a table where one of them declares his defeat while the other dictates his conditions and demands. This was the logic which prevailed over the Lebanese-Israeli-American negotiations and ended with the draft agreement which is expected to be signed during the next 2 days.

AR-RIYAD adds that this logic would not have prevailed had Lebanon been equal to Israel in power, or had Lebanon possessed enough elements of power to enable it to impose stability in the country. However, we all know that Israel fought in Lebanon against the Palestinian and the Syrian forces and then negotiated, in Lebanon, for the entire Arab world. Therefore, the paper says, it was logical for the Lebanese negotiator, carrying on his shoulders the worries of his torn-up homeland, to run from all these pressures and to sign an agreement, which represented the only outlet for him. Lebanon negotiated with the logic of a weak and defeated being who, with his feeble body, had suffered the worries of others, while the Arabs, with all the power they possess, were unable to prevent Lebanon from becoming the Arabs' main weak spot through which Israel was able to implement a new step in its scheme for expansion in and domination over the region.

Mubarak Addresses People's Assembly 14 May

NC140956 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0803 GMT 14 May 83

[Speech delivered by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak before a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council in Cairo on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of People's Assembly Day — live]

Text] In the name of the merciful and compassionate God, brother and sister members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council:

With all love and faithfulness to our immortal Egypt and with all devotion and loyalty to its noble people, and with a profound faith in Almighty God and abidance by his values and teachings, we meet today on this good occasion, People's Assembly Day, not only to commemorate an important historic event in our national life but also to think, reflect, and draw lessons, and add a new landmark on the road of glory, dignity, and freedom and write a new page in the history of Egyptian patriotism.

The implications of 15 May go far beyond the insistence of the people's representatives to stand on the side of right and legitimacy, to safeguard the provisions and spirit of the constitution, and to support the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat in his bitter struggle against the centers of power and domination and his bold struggle for the sake of democracy and the supremacy of the law and his absolute rejection of the attempt to monopolize power and to violate the rights of the people and his heroic insistence on defending the glorious July revolution and protecting it against violations and outbiddings and correcting its course. The revolution, like any other form of human activity, is not free of wrong practices and exploitative actions and is not infallible as regards actions motivated by personal interests and ambitions. Therefore, it was the duty of its sons to provide it with protection when there were signs of deviation in authority, of the people's interests being taken lightly, and of the people's cause being abandoned in a bid for positions and aims so that the revolution would not suffer a setback and the faithful would not abandon it. Therefore, Anwar as-Sadat had to safeguard the revolution in the leadership of which he and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir participated and to protect it against the plots, negative trends, and strife out of faithfulness to the revolution and loyalty to the homeland.

The crucial factor is not in supporting one party against another, or tipping the balance in favor of one group against the other in its efforts to gain power, but in standing by legitimacy and submitting to the rules of the constitution. We chose the path of constitutional legitimacy after the revolution struck roots in the Egyptian soil and it became an inseparable part of the collective awareness of the people and it was no longer acceptable for the authority to continue relying on revolutionary legitimacy in which there were less controls and the criteria were mixed. When we talk about constitutional legitimacy, you are its men and protectors, and the people are its owners, and God is its protector and guardian. [applause]

For legitimacy to prosper, it must depend on the institutions which the people have established, because democracy cannot be achieved through absolutism and it cannot be consolidated through the rule of the distinguished elite. It is born and it grows and thrives under circumstances of collective participation through the constitutional institutions where each individual has his own position and his role in guiding the government's departments and defining the course of general policy.

No one should impose a unilateral opinion regardless of how elevated his position or how great his deeds, because greatness belongs to God alone.

The issues of the present age have become very complicated and ramified. They must be confronted by all of society, its scientists, experts, and specialists in various fields. Therefore, before issuing any decision I have been eager to consult with the institutions and experts and to consider the firm and unbiased opinion of every honest citizen, because leadership in our age is no longer an inspiration or revelation from heaven. It is a national responsibility and a message which has its controls and provisions. It is a national trust which is shouldered by all the sons of the people by virtue to their affiliation to the redeemed homeland and their loyalty to its soil, heritage, and sanctities, regardless of the confessional and ideological differences, because immortality is for the homeland and the homeland is for everyone.

In this framework, I am eager to continue the dialogue on the basis that it is a base and a support for national action. Dialogue is the ideal way of expressing the various views and different efforts. Our people refuse to submit to the one opinion, and they refuse that a small faction, regardless of how experienced and wise it may be, should monopolize the keys of thinking and the doors of political action. They consider the practicing of public rights an individual duty and not a collective duty, and therefore every citizen must discharge and adhere to this duty regardless of the difficulties and hardships he faces.

Dear brothers and sisters, the real revival of the 15 May spirit is continuous work to consolidate democracy in our political and social reality and to establish its concepts in the minds of the people, because the steps taken by the peoples along the path of development and growth will not find a place in the pages of history if they are not fused into a general popular awareness and entrenched in the daily lives of the individuals and groups. It is only then that their fruits will become a part of the national heritage on which we will build, and to which we will add and move with it to the approaching new dawn.

For this democratic change to be completed, the people's representatives must assume an effective basic role by having direct contact with the bases of the masses, by interacting with their issues and demands, by precisely learning their views, wishes, and feelings, and by enabling them to become acquainted with the details of the political and economic situation so that their contributions and efforts will be commensurate with the challenge and so that their interest will not be confined to local problems and the issues that directly affect them. Every Egyptian is required to be interested in all the pan-Arab issues because he is affected by whatever happens in any part of the great homeland and because he also equally influences events wherever the geographic and social positions are.

Furthermore, a member of the legislative authority deputizes for the entire people in the exercise of his mission. His responsibility is not confined to his constituency, nor is it restricted to performing services and seeing to the interests of his constituents.

In the forefront of the pan-Arab issues that arouse the concern of our people at the present time is the consolidation of the national economy and the correction of the economic course as an indispensable step to protect the strategic interests of the Egyptian people in the short- and long-terms. You participated in drawing up the new 5-year development plan. It remains for you to broaden the masses' awareness of the targets of this plan, especially in the domains of increasing production, raising productivity, rationalizing consumption, stemming extravagance, increasing savings and investment, limiting imports — and I do not mean to frighten anyone against importing — and absorbing the most modern technological methods. You also play a basic role in controlling the implementation of this plan and in making sure that it is abided by in all phases, because it constitutes the framework which all of us have chosen to direct the economic development operations during this delicate phase of our national history.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, since Egypt initiated the process for the establishment of peace in the Middle East, which has an extremely strategic importance, we took it upon ourselves to continue our steps on the path of peace and to contribute to pushing it forward until a comprehenisve peace, for which we have committed ourselves to work, is achieved and all the peoples of the area are reassured about their present and future and about their territory, sovereignty, and interests, capable of directing their resources and creative capabilities to construction and development because the challenges are immense and the difficulties are enormous, and the dissipiated efforts are colossal.

Therefore, we have done everything in our efforts to help the fraternal Lebanese people in reaching an agreement that will ensure the termination of the Israeli occupation and the liquidation of its effects, because every day that passes with the continuing occupation constitutes a great danger to the interests of this struggling people.

For this reason, we were the first to welcome the reaching of an agreement in this respect — an agreement that has the support of the Lebanese people, who are aspiring for the liberation of their territory, the exercising of their sovereignty and the restoration of normal life for all nations and peoples. They have had enough of the sufferings and pains to which they have been subjected for many years without having committed any offense.

Brothers and sisters, we believe that this people is the one which should decide on everything that is related to their territory, security, and rights. They are more capable of charting the framework in which to regain their territory and to ensure their rights. Therefore, we appeal to all the Arab brothers not to deny their brothers in Lebanon their support in these critical times. It is not acceptable for the Arab stand to be the cause, whatever the circumstances, of a prolongation of the Israeli occupation, or to allow the attempts at partition and sabotage to reappear, now that the people, in all their communities and factions, have rallied around their vigilant leadership and recently were able to revive national unity in their ranks. This is the stability and safety valve, or rather it is the factor without which no national existence can be rightly established.

Allow me to repeat from this rostrum that Egypt stands with all its weight with the fraternal Lebanese people as they go through this tragedy, because their freedom is part of our freedom, and their prosperity is part of our dignity and prestige, and their security is part of our tenacity and solidity.

Allow me also to laud, in the name of the Arab people in Egypt, the enormous efforts which President Reagan and his aides have made throughout the past months through which the United States has substantiated its true intention to work for completing the phase of a comprehensive peace and its desire to help the peoples of the area to eliminate the reasons of tension and violence and to achieve an acceptable formula for coexistence and good neighborliness.

Today, I addressed a message to the U.S. President to express our pride in this achievement and our welcome to the United States to continue to play an active role until the chain of peace is completed and its good effects extend to the Syrian, Jordanian, and Palestinian fronts. This is an historical inevitability without any doubt. [applause]

We cannot possibly forget the sufferings of the Palestinian people who are living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Occupation is not a temporary phenomenon that can be minimized and tolerated. It is a painful reality in the daily sufferings of the individuals and groups. It places restrictions on their movement and thinking.

Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory is coupled with a phenomenon fraught with danger — the phenomenon of planting settlements and effecting demographic changes whose effects are not confined to the violation of the rights of the inhabitants but also extend to changing the identity of the area. For this reason, we have exerted increasing efforts to liquidate the Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza sector. The starting point in this respect is the reaching of an agreement between Jordan and the PLO on participation in the peace negotiations.

The issue is not one of bargains or pressures among the Arab sides whose interests and aims are identical. In the final analysis, it stirs the ability of our nation to wage the battle of peace as it waged the battle of war with firm feet and confident and reassured hearts. It is either victory or martyrdom. May God grant us success and guide us on the right path. God's peace, mercy, and blessings be with you. [applause]

Mubarak Receives Sultan Qabus in Port Said

NC151209 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman upon his majesty's arrival at Port Said harbor aboard his private yacht. He is on his way home from Europe.

President Mubarak arrived at Al-Jamil airport in Port Said at 0900 today accompanied by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. His excellency was welcomed on arrival by Suez Canal Authority chairman Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, Port Said Governor Sayyid Sarhan, and the executive leaderships in the governorate.

President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus made a tour of the main streets of Port Said amid the cheers of the crowds which lined the streets to greet the distinguished Arab guest.

Later President Mubarak met with the leaders of the Suez Canal Authority for 30 minutes. The meeting was attended by Authority Chairman Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur. President Mubarak also visited the Port Said naval base.

Mubarak-Qabus Talks

NC151227 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1157 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Port Said, 15 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman held a session of talks on board Sultan Qabus's private yacht while passing through the Suez Canal at noon today on its way to Ismailia.

During the session they discussed a number of Arab and international issues, particularly the Palestinian and Lebanese issues and the intensive efforts which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently made in the area to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. The talks also dealt with the bilateral relations.

'Ali on Qabus Visit

NC151936 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1859 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Ismailia, 15 May (MENA) — Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a statement at the conclusion of the session of discussions that were held today by President Husni Mubarak and Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id of Oman. Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: In view of the strong and close relations that bind Egypt and Oman together and in view of the political cooperation existing between the two countries, it was a good opportunity for President Husni Mubarak to meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus when he passed through the Suez Canal today.

He said that the president and the sultan reviewed all the matters of interest to the two countries and also the results of the current events in the Arab world and in the Middle East, particularly with regard to the Lebanese issue and the Palestinian issue and the stances of all the parties on these issues.

Furthermore, Sultan Qabus briefed President Mubarak on the results of the contacts that he held recently in the United States.

Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that today's discussions between the president and Sultan Qabus clearly illustrated the importance underlying the need for moves to be made by all sides to resolve the Lebanese issue and to solve the Palestinian issue as well as to focus attention to these issues, particularly in that Sultan Qabus is expected to meet soon with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

Qabus Departs 15 May

NC152004 Cairo MENA in English 1727 GMT 1727 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Ismailia, May 15 (MENA) — Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman left here tonight on board of the sultanate yacht for home via the Suez Canal.

Sultan Qabus was seen off by President Husni Mubarak.

Mubarak Receives Romania's Oprea 14 May

NC140820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0738 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 14 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Gheorghe Oprea, who is currently visiting Cairo.

The meeting was attended by International Investment and Cooperation Minister Wajih Shindi and Romanian Ambassador in Cairo Ion Iosefide.

Oprea Departs 14 May

NC141405 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 14 May (MENA) — Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo this afternoon for Bucharest following a 5-day visit to Egypt, during which he signed a protocol on Egyptian-Romanian trade cooperation.

The protocol calls for cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of industry, agriculture, housing, construction, maritime transport, and railroads. It also provides for an increase in the volume of bilateral trade to 41 billion by 1985.

'Ali Sends Letter to Shultz on U.S. Peace Role

NC132050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2027 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — In its edition tomorrow, Saturday, the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has sent a written letter to U.S. Secretary of State Mr George Shultz.

In addition to the principles that were noted by Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali at his meeting with Nicholas Veliotes, the envoy of the U.S. Secretary of State, the letter points to the importance of the U.S. role in the coming phase for the continuation of the peace process.

Ghali Praises Lebanese-Israeli Agreement
NC161201 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Commenting on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that the agreement is a positive step on the path toward a comprehensive and just peace in the area. He expressed his hope that the agreement will encourage the Syrian and Palestinian sides to hold negotiations with Lebanon in order to agree on the withdrawal of the Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Ghali added: The agreement must be followed by other steps concerning the Golan and the Palestinian question, because Egypt's aim is to realize a comprehensive peace in the area. This can be realized only if the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are restored and the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Arab territories which were occupied after 5 June 1967 is realized.

Integration Documents To Be Exchanged
NC131530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the documents of ratification of the integration charter between Egypt and Sudan will be exchanged on 25 May by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

In a statement to our correspondent, 'Ali added that the Egyptian and the Sudanese foreign ministers will meet in Khartoum during the Nile Valley Parliament's meetings to discuss the coordination of the two countries' policy on international questions in accordance with the integration charter.

Sudanese Envoy Conveys Numayri Message 14 May
NC141112 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Dr Baha' Idris, Sudanese presidential affairs minister, who brought him a special message from President Numayri.

The president also received the Romanian economic cooperation minister. The meeting was attended by Minister of State [as heard] for International Investment and Cooperation Wajih Shindi and the Romanian ambassador in Cairo.

Envoy To Return to Israel after Lebanese Accord
NC141254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Quoting Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the Egyptian OCTOBER magazine today said that Egypt will send its ambassador to Israel following the ratification of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Egypt recalled its ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, last year in protest against Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Daily Comments on Syrian Rejection
NC132238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2142 GMT 13 May 83

[Excerpt] Cairo 13 May (MENA) — In its comment, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses its concern lest the Syrian rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement lead to a deterioration and to an aggravation of the situation, not only in Lebanon but in the Middle East area.

In its editorial, the paper says that concern is increased by the warnings that are being made by Israeli officials to caution Syria against the consequences of the outbreak of a war in the Middle East.

The paper adds that if the local parties to the conflict bear their share of responsibility for this tense situation, then the great powers — particularly the United States — also shoulder a special responsibility for what has happened and for what is happening.

In concluding its editorial, the paper says that if the tour of the U.S. Secretary of State has ended with a draft agreement acceptable to some parties and unacceptable to other parties, it is imperative that this state of affairs in itself should be an incentive for the continuing exertion of efforts to achieve an agreement acceptable to all the parties.

Husayn Interviewed by AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI
JN141122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Paris, 14 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has warned the Iranian rulers of the consequences of carrying out any new aggression against Iraq, and stressed that any new attack will be crushed and annihilated with greater ferocity than during the recent confrontations in the Ash-Shib and Faqih battles.

President Saddam Husayn said that some Iranian rulers continue to live under the illusion that they can invade Iraq, while other rulers have started to think about another way after being faced with the bitter facts which emerged from the successive military operations against Iraqi territory. He added: We are preparing ourselves to confront any new state, and are anticipating the worst possibilities and evils.

President Saddam Husayn said this in an exclusive interview with AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine, published in its latest issue.

President Husayn stressed Iraq's military and moral superiority over the Iranian enemy. He said that the Iranian rulers have made Iraq their target, a target which they announced themselves, and that the latest statement to this effect was made by Khomeyni himself a few hours before the At-Tib-Faqih battle when he said that Iran wants to invade Iraq. This intention was the basic cause for the war.

President Husayn added that when the Iranians massed their troops all along the borders and inside Iraqi territory on 4 September 1980, the Iraqi Army was forced to crush the Iranian troop concentrations and to pursue them deep into Iranian territory.

As to the Iranian regime's insistance on pursuing its policy of aggression and expansion in the region, and the possible impact of this on the Arab Gulf countries, President Saddam Husayn said that all the Gulf countries know that Iran covets them. They know that had it not been for Iraq, they would have been led into Persia as slaves without having time to collect their belongings. He added: I believe that they know this, but if they do not know, it is a great tragedy.

President Husayn said: Some Gulf countries acted as they should have concerning themselves and Iraq, while the will of others has faltered and their Arabism has vanished. They believe that currying favor with Iran, walking a tightrope, and offering bribes in the form of financial assistance to Iran through its Syrian mentors will avert the danger.

President Saddam Husayn added: The Iranians deal with this party in accordance with a policy which they have coordinated with the Syrian regime, consisting of reassuring them as to their future if they continue this course. Thus, it becomes clear that there are two kinds of rulers in the Gulf, not just one.

On why the big powers are reluctant to implement the UN Security Council resolutions calling for a halt to the war, President Saddam Husayn said: The explanation for this reluctance can be one of two things: Either these countries have proclaimed an official stand which in practice they do not want to implement because it contradicts their interests, or the strategies of these countries have not converged to a point necessitating joint action for the implementation of these resolutions.

On Iraqi-USSR relations, and whether the implementation of the provisions of the treaty of friendship with the USSR is satisfactory to Iraq in the current military circumstances, President Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraqi-USSR relations are good at present.

On the social and economic situation in Iraq after the long months of the war, President Saddam Husayn said that the new Iraqi has become more capable, patient, and prepared to offer sacrifices. He has also become more accurate, determined, responsive, flexible in dealing with new circumstances, receptive to dealing with humanitarian issues, and ready to respond to what is good.

President Saddam Husayn added: On the economic level, our situation is not as it used to be before the war for very well-known reasons, such as the long duration of the war, and the fact that some brothers who used to provide us with loans have reviewed their stand in view of the length of the war or perhaps in light of their capabilities. In any case, a person who offers his blood with such generosity is capable of confronting the new circumstances of the economic situation with even more readiness to offer sacrifices and to shoulder burdens.

On the progress of the Iraqi measures to compensate by pumping Iraqi oil through alternative lines, President Saddam Husayn said: When a person's road is blocked he has to seek other routes. He added: We have begun to look for alternatives, including the installation of a pipeline across Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea. We have agreed with the Turks to expand the Turkish pipeline, and we are also contemplating installing a pipeline across Jordan as an alternative to the situation which confronted us following the closure of the Shatt al-'Arab and Syrian outlets.

On the results of the recent visit of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to Moscow, President Saddam Husayn affirmed that the discussions dealt with bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. He said: I would say that the current relations between us and Moscow are good. We and they are resolute about these relations.

On Syria's preparedness and its abundant talk about provoking and clashing with Israel, President Saddam Husayn explained that this talk contains too much politics and not enough of the farsightedness that the Arabs should have in their conflict with Israel. He said: However, this will not prevent Israel from using these resounding statements to deal yet another blow to the nation's setbacks and burdens.

The president wished that the Syrians were in a position which would enable them to confront Israel for the sake of their own and the Arabs' rights. He said: However, if we ask ourselves if they are prepared to confront Israel for the sake of their own and the Arabs' rights, the answer is that we would be wrong to imagine that a war between two or more sides can be successfully carried out by one ruler. We would also be wrong to imagine that

a war can be carried out by a brilliant military commander on a technical and technological level, because war depends on several factors which emerge before and during it, and which will determine the victor.

The main factor is the system of the regime. This means that the regimes of the disputing countries must be studied. If the people support one regime and oppose another, then the regime which has lost its people will also lose the battle. In such a case, the conflict will be between a country working at full strength and enthusiasm, and on the energy and enthusiasm of its people, and a country working on the energy of a few people and a handful of rulers who are isolated from the people. Naturally, in this case, victory will go to the side in which the people work faithfully, accurately, and with conviction. Have the Syrian rulers prepared for the people to support them in this war and to offer sacrifices and all the patience and preparedness that this war entails?

He said: We do not believe that the situation in Syria can withstand the conflict that they talk about. However, if it is true that they can handle a conflict at the level that they are talking about, then we will be pleased for them. We will be pleased if Syrian land is liberated.

He continued: The outcome of a conflict is judged by the objectives that it achieves, and that dealing with the outcome of the conflict is based on these objectives. Thus, if the objectives of the conflict are to liberate the Golan, and if the Syrians liberate it, then they will say to themselves well done, and we will also say well done. However, if they want to use the situation and the conflict for political purposes, then that is their business.

President Saddam Husayn added: At present, I cannot say what we will do. However, we will view the situation, as always, in an objective manner because we do not link the ruler with the land, nor do we link the regime with the people. At any rate, I do not want to discount the effects of psychological and objective cases on any position.

In all cases you will remember the position which the Syrian regime has adopted for the past 3 years in supporting the Iranian regime with expertise, information, and arms to slaughter the Iraqis. No leader can discount such a fact when he adopts a position because he has to realize in advance whether such a position will be accepted or rejected by his people.

President Husayn added: In any case, we are at war, and objectively speaking, I must say that we have no extra armies to send to another front while we are fighting on the Iranian front.

On whether Egypt under President Husni Mubarak had begun to move away from the Camp David accords, or whether Egypt was unable to extricate itself from them, President Saddam Husayn said: We believe that the Camp David accords can be assessed in two ways:

The first is the assessment of Egypt, where some quarters say that Camp David is the solution and that there is no better in light of the objective components. The second is the Arabs' assessment, which states that Camp David has been a deviation from the Arab course, and an Israeli bridgehead into the heart of the Arab homeland. The state we are facing now is that Anwar as-Sadat is gone, and the one now present is Husni Mubarak, who is not As-Sadat despite the fact that several persons of the previous administration are still in the present one. When dealing with this state, we have to cooperate first of all, and not wait and observe, because we are nationally responsible for preparing the appropriate circumstances which would encourage the Egyptian leader to act with principled responsibility toward the Arab causes and Egypt's causes. This will also give us the opportunity to act in a similar responsible manner as Arabs toward pan-Arab causes and Egypt's causes.

President Saddam Husayn said: Should we stand on the opposite bank and tell our negotiator: Swim to our side so that we may begin the dialogue? He added: I believe that this kind of logic is not nationalist or — let us say that it is not responsible. When dealing with this issue, Iraq acts in a responsible manner and does not proceed from a narrow-minded mentality or the mentality of small shopkeepers. Iraq views Egypt from the premise that all parts of the homeland are equal in value, and that the people of this homeland are all equal in terms of human values.

President Saddam Husayn added: When we realize that one-third [of the population] of this nation is present in Egypt, we have to take into consideration the weight that this one-third represents for the nation, because we have a single concept of the human value of the Arab citizen. The fact that Egypt represents one-third of this nation must not, of course, make any Egyptian leader feel any superiority toward the Arab nation. The only thing that justifies feelings of superiority is the extent of the struggle and sacrifices for the nation, not the contrary. [as received]

President Husayn said: Therefore, we must act in a responsible manner toward this one-third. We must, with those who are standing on the other bank of the river, seek to build a bridge over which all of us may pass. They must build a bridgehead toward us and we toward them in order to complete the required bridge to dialogue and interaction in attaining the results that serve the Arab nation's interests.

President Saddam Husayn said that he is convinced that all the Arabs must act in a responsible manner toward Egypt, and that the Egyptian leaders, on their part, must act in a responsible manner toward the Arab nation whenever there is an opportunity to do so. By doing this, they free themselves from any deficiency in their political situation.

President Saddam Husayn added: We have decided to act in a responsible manner toward Egypt, to free ourselves from any political state that would prevent interaction between us and Egypt on the road to joint action in service of the Arab nation. President Saddam Husayn said: This is the general framework and the basis on which we shall establish our relations with Egypt. We shall pursue the dialogue despite the fact that diplomatic relations are severed. We told our Egyptian brothers of our opinion on how to restore these relations. These relations must be resumed through collective Arab action because this will safeguard the dignity of Egypt, and that of the Arab parties concerned. We must discuss and decide on these relations in light of a joint Arab action, and not in a unilateral manner.

On the results of the Saudi mediation between Iraq and Syria, President Saddam Husayn said: Prince 'Abdallah came to us to revive the mediation. We told him that we do not object to meeting in Saudi Arabia to discuss our affairs with an open mind.

President Saddam Husayn said: Prince 'Abdallah, who expressed optimism in the wake of his visits to Damascus and Baghdad, was surprised 2 days after he returned to Riyadh with the tripartite Libyan-Syrian-Iranian statement, in which the three countries announced that they had agreed to work jointly to topple the ruling regime in Iraq, and to assist the Iranian Army in fulfilling this objective more easily. It seems that someone whispered in their ears that the fruit had become ripe. Thus, they hastened with their statement to harvest the fruit through their joint efforts and not those of other parties. President Saddam Husayn stressed: They have been deceived because they do not know the nature of the Iraqi regime, people, and army, and the nature of the Iraqi command. Thus, their efforts have been wasted without achieving results.

Iranian Battle Losses Reported 12-15 May

Communique No 1,090

JN131538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (INA) — An Iraqi military communique has said that during the last 24 hours, the Iranian forces sustained 12 killed and several others wounded in the operational sectors of the battlefront. The communique, issued by the Armed Forces General Command, said 11 were killed in the central sector and 1 in the area east of Basra. It added that Iraqi forces destroyed one ammunition shelter, one hardware stockpile, and six infantry positions in the abovementioned two sectors, and one hardware stockpile in the Maysan sector. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,090 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With increasing valor, steadfastness, and audacity, our valiant forces are continuing their activities against the spiteful Khomeyniite enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units sighted and then opened artillery fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing 11, wounding others, and destroying 1 ammunition shelter and 1 hardware stockpile.

2. One was killed, six infantry positions destroyed, and one destroyed armored personnel carrier evacuated in the area east of Basra.

3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

4. It has been confirmed that the losses the enemy sustained in the northern sector of the battlefield on 7 May of this year were 15 killed and 4 vehicles, 2 155-mm guns, and 1 bulldozer destroyed, in addition to the losses mentioned in our communique of that day.

5. Yesterday evening and today the criminal Khomeyniite clique continued its shelling of Basra, Mandali, and Khanaqin and their outskirts with artillery. The savage enemy shelling led to the martyrdom of a civilian in Khanaqin and the injury of a woman in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 May 1983

Communique No 1,091

JN141724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 May 83

[Communique No 1,091 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. So that Iraq shall remain lofty and able, and so that Iraqs land shall remain proud and pure, our heroic Armed Forces continued their legitimate fight and brave activities against the expansionist aggressors. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. Last night, one of our daring units raided enemy positions in the areas opposite our positions in the central operational sector and clashed with the enemy troops. The clashes then evolved into a fierce battle in which the various types of arms were used, and during which our heroic force forced the enemy units to retreat, crippled with panic and perplexity, leaving behind their dead and destroyed equipment. The known counted losses amounted to 236 dead; a large number of wounded; several enemy personnel captured; 2 tanks, 8 vehicles, 5 106-mm guns, large quantities of medium-and light-caliber weapons destroyed; and large quantities of medium- and light-caliber weapons seized in serviceable condition.

2. Our forward units spotted a group of enemy personnel in front of our positions in the northern operational sector. Our units attacked the enemy personnel, killing nine and wounding a number of others.

3. One gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

4. The vile Khomeyniite clique today shelled Khanaqin and its environs, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 May 1983

Communique No 1,092

JN151646 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 May 83

[Communique No 1,092 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.The heroic Iraqi Armed Forces, while defending the homeland's soil,

sky, and waters, are continuing their victories over the enemy and its defeated forces. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. This morning our valiant naval force discovered several naval enemy targets near the Iranian oilfield of Barkan, North of Khark Island. These targets were on the point of entering Khowr-e Musa on their way to Bandar-e Khomeyni. Our brave naval units and capable aircraft took them by surprise, dealt them destructive blows, and managed to destroy and sink five of them after hitting them directly and accurately. The other enemy targets fled the area, leaving the five destroyed targets to explode, catch fire, and sink in the Arab Gulf. The enemy intensified its desperate attempts at the scene of the operation to rescue what was left of the targets. However, all its attempts failed. All our victorious naval units and bold aircraft returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

2. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing three and destroying one vehicle, one 106-mm gun, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post.

3. Two fuel tanks were destroyed and one 120-mm mortar was seized inside an enemy armored personnel carrier which was evacuated from no man's land east of Basra.

4. Two were killed and one infantry position destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. One vehicle and four infantry positions were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

6. Yesterday evening and today, the criminal Khomeyniite regime shelled Basra and its outskirts and Zurbatiyah with artillery, damaging some civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 May 1983

Syrian Aircraft Violate Airspace 11 May

JN151005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 May (INA) — Iraq has officially protested to the Arab League against the Syrian regime's action last Wednesday of sending its aircraft to violate Iraqi airspace.

INA today learned that Iraq's permanent representative to the Arab League has submitted an official memorandum of protest to the Arab League's Secretariat General.

The Syrian regime carried out similar provocotive actions in April and May last year when its aircraft violated Iraqi airspace four times during these 2 months, sometimes entering as much as 30 km into Iraqi territory.

Last Wednesday's incident is the fifth act of provocation against Iraq.

Reaction to Rafsanjani's Threats Against Basra

JN132032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (INA) — Today Iraq strongly warned Iran against threatening to destroy Basra. Iraq added that if Iran were to resort to such methods, it could erase entire Iranian cities from the face of the earth.

In a statement to INA tonight in response to threats leveled by Hashemi-Rafsanjani — speaker of the so-called Shura [Consultative] Council — to destroy the city of Basra in southern Iraq, Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim said: If we want to destroy Iranian cities, we can completely erase them from the face of the earth. However, he added, Iraq used to take into consideration what is legitimate in defending its people and security as well as the necessary circumstances.

The Iraqi minister warned the Iranian rulers against shelling the Iraqi cities and said: Instead of threats, Rafsanjani and his aides should listen to logic and heed the welfare of their peoples by avoiding this shelling. He added that Rafsanjani and the others know that if Iraq resorts to the method of threats, it has Abadan and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] within the range of the Iraqi artillery, in addition to the other methods which Iraq possesses and Rafsanjani does not.

The culture and information minister stressed that many Iranian towns, including Dezful, are within the reach of our combat means which are more than capable of inflicting destruction. He added: If we want to destroy Iranian towns, we can erase them from the face of the earth. In this regard, the Iraqi minister recalled Iraq's warnings to Iran against shelling civilian targets and said: Despite these warnings, the Iranian officials went too far in their shelling of the Iraqi cities, including Basra, which Rafsanjani claims the Iranians can destroy.

Tariq 'Aziz Interviewed on Iran by LE MONDE

JN131856 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Paris, 13 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that all Iranian bets against Iraq have failed and will continue to fail in the future.

In an interview published by LE MONDE here today, 'Aziz added that the war the Iranians launched against Iraq has failed, just like their attempts to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs have failed.

Tariq 'Aziz, who is currently on a visit to France, said that this war, which is motivated by Iranian intransigence, is a folly. He stressed that the UN Security Council should adopt binding resolutions to end the war and said: It is time for the Security Council to adopt resolutions which are not mere hopes, but binding ones seeking peace between the two countries. Such resolutions, he added, should include threats to impose sanctions in case either of the two sides fails to implement them.

'Aziz-Delors Continue Meetings on Relations

JN131426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Paris, 13 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Jacques Delors, French minister of economy and finance, here today.

In a statement to an INA correspondent, Tariq 'Aziz said that during the meeting they continued the talks currently being held between the two countries. He added that the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere. Iraqi Ambassador to France Dr Muhammad al-Mashshat attended the meeting.

Tariq 'Aziz met with Jacques Delors on Tuesday and discussed relations between the two friendly countries.

Final Talks [illegible]

JN141330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Paris, 14 May (INA) — The official talks between Iraq and France ended here late last night. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, led the Iraqi and French sides respectively to the talks.

Tariq 'Aziz has told INA that the talks were held in an atmosphere of understanding and of a common desire to strengthen the channels of bilateral cooperation, based on friendship and a mutual respect compatible with the existing relations between the two countries.

'Aziz Returns 14 May

JN141932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 14 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad from Paris tonight at the end of a 6-day official visit to France. In France, 'Aziz held a series of talks with ranking French officials on bilateral relations and the means to promote them in the various spheres based on the friendship and mutual respect between Iraq and France for their mutual benefit.

The talks also touched on the situation in the region and issues of mutual concern. 'Aziz was accompanied by Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj and a number of Iraqi officials.

Chamber of Deputies Approves Israeli Accord

NC161142 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1133 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved the government's statement on the agreement with Israel at a secret session it held this morning. Our representative at Mansur Palace, colleague Marun Hubayqah, is on the line with us now to give us the details:

[Begin dispatch] Speaker Kamil al-As'ad announced the end of the secret session at 1320. Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim made a statement on the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement. It is understood that [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam spoke at the session. He proposed that support and backing be extended to the stand of the Lebanese Government. The Chamber unanimously approved the proposal, and the session was adjourned.

We are waiting for Speaker al-As'ad to deliver a statement in this respect. This is all we can tell you at this moment. We will provide you with another detailed dispatch on the subject. [end dispatch]

Information Minister Comments on Agreement

NC161313 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Information Minister Roger Shaykhani today spoke to the national information agency representative about the phase through which Lebanon is going. Minister Shaykhani expressed the belief that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement does not exceed the armistice agreement concluded in 1949.

Minister Shaykhani said:

[Begin recording] In my capacity as a member of the government, I adopted the agreement because in my view this is the only draft agreement we could reach. Certainly I would have preferred to [word indistinct0) and not to have concluded the draft which has been achieved after trying negotiations with the very difficult parties that are present on our territory.

I prefer to have 20, 30 or 50 foreign observers on my territory rather than having an army composed of 50,000 soldiers. I would have preferred not to have any foreign person on my territory but, the situation being what it is, we cannot escape from reality. The Lebanese have lived, and will continue to live, in reality. If we could have achieved something better than what we have achieved, we would have undoubtedly adopted it. However, the situation being what it is, we could not achieve anything better. The thing that has been achieved by the negotiating delegation is not bad. In our view, it is better than what we achieved in the armistice agreement. When we compare the content of the armistice agreement with that of the draft agreement — which the Chamber of Deputies will consider today in accordance with the sound and, in our view, sacred principles of democracy — we find that there is nothing in excess of the armistice agreement. [end recording]

Delegations Approve Four Texts of Agreement

NC151710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The Lebanese, U.S., and Israeli delegations concluded their negotiations in Netanya a short while ago and approved the four texts of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel. The agreement will be signed in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona on the day after tomorrow, Tuesday.

David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry Director General and head of the Israeli delegation, said that this agreement is the best that could have been achieved and that the last 4 and 1/2 months were not long or difficult in view of the fact that a number of international agreements took a longer time.

Today's session was confined to experts and linguists, who have completed preparation of the four texts of the agreement. Work was confined to approving the French and Arabic texts. In the meantime, the heads of the delegations — Fattal, Draper, and Kimche — were interested in preparing for the ceremony for signing the agreement. The delegations have completed their discussions and the translation work regarding the agreement and the ceremony for the signing will begin in Qiryat Shemona first and after that the members of the three delegations will fly aboard three helicopters from Qiryat Shemona to Khaldah to sign the agreement there, according to the Israeli spokesman. The three heads of the delegations will sign the documents of the agreement.

Spokesman on 15 May Meeting in Netanya

NC151926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Dr Dawud as-Sayigh, official spokesman of the Lebanese delegation, explained what took place in Netanya today. He affirmed that a meeting will be held tomorrow to follow up the arrangements for signing the agreement. Dr As-Sayigh said:

[Begin recording] Today's meeting in Netanya was not one of negotiations, because the negotiations are over, as is known. Today's meeting was confined to certain members of the delegations and was devoted to continuing the comparison of certain translated texts and to preparing certain protocol and material [madiyah] formalities to get the agreement ready for signing. Another meeting will be held in Khaldah tomorrow on the level of the assistants to make certain of practical and material arrangements for the texts, such as printing, etc. These texts are long and there are several of them, as is known. After that, that is tomorrow, the final date for signing will be set. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Arab Leaders 14 May

NC141948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this evening held contacts with his Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, His Excellency Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, His Highness Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir, His Excel-

lency UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan and his highness the amir of Bahrain,Shaykh 'Isa ibn Khalifah. It was not possible to contact his highness the prince of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamada al Thani, because he is abroad. President al-Jumayyil briefed the kings, princes, and presidents whom he contacted on the atmosphere of the contacts and the stages covered by the current negotiations to end the occupation of Lebanon. He told the Arab leaders that he is sending Ministers Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat and Ibrahim Halawi to convey messages that explain the reality of the situation.

Minister al-Bisat left Beirut a short while ago accompanied by member of the Lebanese delegation to the negotiations Brigadier General 'Abbas Hamdan on a tour of Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

Al-Jumayyil Officially To Ask Syria To Withdraw
NC141207 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] The agreement for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon will be initialed in Netanya tomorrow. Lebanese officials have stated that the official signing of the agreement will probably take place on Tuesday.

Press reports in Beirut point out that President al-Jumayyil will officially ask Syria to withdraw its forces, which total 40,000 soldiers, from Lebanese territory after the Lebanese parliament approves the draft agreement on Monday.

The reports also point out that the Lebanese parliament's approval is not necessary from the constitutional standpoint in view of the extraordinary powers currently vested in the Lebanese Government. However, President al-Jumayyil is insisting on this matter out of his desire to manifest the greatest possible support for the agreement by Lebanese political circles.

The Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR points out that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan will leave for Damascus soon at the head of a special delegation to hold intensive contacts with Syrian officials in a new attempt to persuade them to accept the agreement.

Meanwhile, a Lebanese official has stated that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement guarantees a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the government's control of the southern part of Lebanon. The Lebanese official emphasized that this agreement does not tacitly mean the establishment of normal relations between the two countries, because this matter will not be raised before the passage of 6 months from the withdrawal of the last Israeli soldier from Lebanese territory. The official added that Lebanon is not committed in advance to establish such relations.

During its emergency meeting today, the Lebanese Cabinet is scheduled to discuss the latest developments in the situation in relation to the withdrawal agreement in light of Syria's rejectionist stand.

Al-Jumayyil Envoys Meet Franjiyah 16 May
NC161202 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Within the context of consultations on the local level, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's envoy Brigadier General Habib Faris and Presidential Palace protocol chief Himat 'Awwad arrived in Zgharta at noon today aboard two Lebanese Army helicopters. Upon their arrival, they met with [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah for 40 minutes. After the meeting, Dr Awwad sufficed by saying: I received a note on the Zgharta meeting and I will submit it to President al-Jumayyil imediately.

Defense Minister Reacts to Syrian Delegation
NC151814 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] National Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri today called for placing the Lebanese-Israeli agreement above regional and dogmatic bargaining. He said: Syria or any other country has the right to reject the agreement and we do not object to Syria or any other country having the freedom to make the decision they want. He added: They also must believe that we have the freedom to make the decision we want and in which we find our people's and country's interest. He further said that while certain people are content with winning [rabiha] Resolution 242 in return for the land, we are not content with Resolutions 508 and 509 in return for our land.

Khuri said that every inch in the south, in the mountain, in Al-Biqa' or the north is like any inch in Beirut. Liberation of Lebanon can only take place with the restoration of every inch of its territory under occupation, proceeding from the president's slogan to move out from greater Beirut toward greater Lebanon.

Algeria Fully Supports Lebanon's Stance
NC152151 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 83

[Excerpt] Engineer Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat, the minister of water and electricity resources, who is now in Algeria, tonight contacted President Amin al-Jumayyil who was meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and briefed them on the results of his meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Minister al-Bisat told the president and the prime minister that he acquainted the Algerian president with the text of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, its supplements, and the maps attached to it as well as the military and technical details related to it.

Al-Bisat added that he found out that the Algerian president knew many facts about the draft agreement and the stages of the Lebanese-American-Israeli negotiations but that he found it necessary to become acquainted with the details. The Algerian president expressed a full understanding of the Lebanese stance and support for the Lebanese action plan.

Nabil Brak, the correspondent of the National Agency for Information, sent us a detailed dispatch at 2110 on the meeting between President Bendjedid and the envoy of President al-Jumayyil. We will now rebroadcast Nabil Brak's dispatch:

[Begin recording] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid tonight communicated four important stands to the personal envoy of President Amin al-Jumayyil, minister of water and electricity resources Baha' Adin al-Bisat. These stands are:

1. Algeria fully supports the Lebanese legitimacy.

2. Algeria fully understands the Lebanese stance.

3. Algeria is prepared to help Lebanon.

4. Algeria seeks rapproachement with others in the interests of Lebanon and the Arab world.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received Minister al-Bisat and his delegation consisting of Ambassador Ibrahim Kharma and Staff Major General 'Abbas Hamdan at 1745 in the presence of Lebanese Charge d'Affaires in Algiers Muhammad Harakah and Algerian Foreign Ministry Secretary General 'Abd al-Qadir Hajj 'Annut. The meeting took place at the headquarters of Governor Sidi Sa'id Hamid, the Algerian guest house in the governorate [not further specified].

Following the meeting which lasted until 1910, Minister al-Bisat made a statement in which he said: We conveyed to His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid the greetings of His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Government. We told him what is actually happening in Lebanon and acquainted him with the agreement and everything connected with it. We acquainted President Bendjedid with the maps and explained the situation to him. I can say that we were not surprised at all by his stand because we know Algeria's position vis-a-vis Lebanon and all the Arabs. We sensed a full understanding of the Lebanese stance, complete support for the Lebanese legitimacy, and Algeria's readiness to help Lebanon, ease its sufferings, and help it overcome its ordeal within the general policy line of Lebanon preserving its relations with and affiliation to the Arab world. We also sensed Algeria's readiness to help Lebanon safeguard its freedom and independence, in the full sense of the word, to safeguard the security of the entire Arab world, and not to squander a grain of the soil of Lebanon or of the Lebanese authority.

Minister al-Bisat added: We sensed full understanding by President Chadli Bendjedid. Indeed, this is not strange in view of the major role he is carrying out and the elevated position which Algeria occupies in the heart of every Lebanese.

Minister al-Bisat was asked: Are you satisfied today? He answered: I am very satisfied: His Excellency President Bendjedid asked me to convey his greetings to President al-Jumayyil and told me that he will welcome him in Algeria at any time because the country is his, the brothers are his brothers, and everybody here fully admires his courage and efficiency and all he does for the sake of Lebanon and the Arab world.

The minister was asked: What is Algeria's stance on the agreement? He answered: It is one of understanding Lebanon's stand under all circumstances. President Bendjedid believes that Lebanon has endured enough and that nobody should be more Lebanese than the Lebanese themselves or be better aware of their position. On this basis, he fully understands the Lebanese position and seeks to help in realizing a rapprochement with the others in the interests of Lebanon and the Arab world. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Qatari Ruler 16 May

NC161100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1005 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] We have just received a report saying that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has contacted Qatari ruler Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani by telephone and consulted with him in light of the current developments. The president told the Qatari ruler that he will send an envoy with a message for him.

Contact with Omani Sultan Qabus could not be achieved because the sultan is not in his country.

Kuwaiti Ruler Supports Decision To Oust Forces

NC151415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The amir of state of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir, has stressed that Kuwait and its people stand by Lebanon and its people in the salvation adventure led by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to oust all foreign forces from its territory. He also asserted that Kuwait supports any decision that Lebanon may make in its interest and in the interest of the Arab nation. This came during his meeting with Lebanese presidential envoy Minister of Trade, Economy and Tourism Ibrahim Halawi at noon today.

Minister Halawi said after the meeting that the talks with the amir of Kuwait were very positive and that Kuwait supports Lebanon and its decision regarding the withdrawal of all foreign forces from its territory. Minister Halawi will hold a press conference shortly and will then leave for Abu Dhabi on the second leg of his tour of the Gulf.

AS-SAFIR Cites Khaddam on Sabotaging Pact

NC161024 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beirut, May 16 (AFP) — Syria will prevent the application of the tentative Israeli-Lebanese agreement "no matter what happens," and will review its unofficial links with Beirut if it is signed, the Syrian Foreign Minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, was quoted today as saying.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, Mr Khaddam said the agreement — which he likened to that signed by France with Nazi Germany in 1940 — would "create a new situation between Lebanon and Syria."

Experienced analysts said this appeared to mean that Damascus would break even its unofficial ties with Beirut if Lebanon signed the agreement.

Syria is the only Arab state that has never had official diplomatic relations with Lebanon, which became independent in 1943.

But it has had unofficial links, and at the moment it has an estimated 50,000 soldiers in northern and eastern Lebanon.

In past disagreements between the two countries, Syria has often closed its borders, severely damaging Lebanese trade with the rest of the Arab world. Mr Khaddam did not say what sort of action Syria might take this time.

AS-SAFIR quoted Mr Khaddam as saying the Lebanese-Israeli accord "undermines the very foundations on which Lebanon was created" and therefore would "completely crompromise" Syrian-Lebanese relations.

In justifying Syria's harsh reaction to the plan, elaborated by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Mr Khaddam said officials in Damascus had been "surprised" by its content when they were briefed on it last week.

Mr Khaddam's comments followed, and reaffirmed repeated statements by Syrian officials that they would sabotage the accord.

"We refuse that Lebanon be transformed into a base for Israel," Mr Khaddam said. "In 1943 Syrian officials recognized the Lebanese state on the bases of commitments by its leaders that Lebanon would not allow a third party to compromise Syria.

" Mr Khaddam likened the agreement, which may be signed this week, to that signed by Marshal Philippe Petain, which led to France's occupation by Nazi Germany. He added that it would have the same fate as the Petain pact.

RFL on Possible Syrian Hampering of Agreement
NC161244 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] On the basis of the declared Syrian positions what are the possibilities Lebanon could face in case the agreement with Israel was signed?

1. Syrian intransigence and numerous hampering attempts to prevent the agreement from entering the stage of implementation, and severance of relations with Lebanon.

2. Refusal to withdraw from Lebanon, as stated openly by Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam in a press interview published today.

3. Closing the border with Lebanon to goods and overland transport.

4. Attempts to influence local parties in Lebanon who revolve in the Damascus orbit to create security incidents in the mountain, the north, and Al-Biqa'.

5. Syrian attempts to cause a rift in the Lebanese ranks between the Christians and Muslims.

6. Closing the door to dialogue and refusal to negotiate with Lebanon.

7. Efforts to initiate terrorist acts against Lebanese officials.

8. Closing the door to Arab attempts which the Arab League could undertake.

Fadi Afram On Possible Terrorist Activity
NC151836 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The commander of the Lebanese Forces, Mr Fadi Afram, has expressed concern about the possibility of the renewal of terrorist activity directed against legal authority in various regions, particularly West Beirut, after the signature of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Mr Fadi Afram also foresaw the stepping up of tension in the mountain by the Socialists. He pointed out that the arrival of Libyan weapons in the hands of the socialists, the presence of Walid Junblatt in Syria, his rejection of the agreement with Israel and the daily (?socialist) activity directed against the inhabitants of the (?central) mountains also in after [as heard] the signing of the agreement appeared a certainty.

Mr Fadi Afram expressed the wish for the return of good relations with the Druze, making a distinction between the Druze community and the [Progressive] Socialist Party.

VOL Reports Soviet Arms Sent to Syria
NC160839 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources have said that the Soviet Union has recently supplied Syria with about 100 MIG-23's and MIG-25 aircraft, 90 advanced radars, and 12 advanced SAM-9, SAM-6, SAM-11, and SAM-5 missile networks. A number of ships have also unloaded a huge quantity of various types of ammunition at Latakia and Tartus ports. The same sources added that a number of Soviet experts and senior Syrian officers observed the delivery of these weapons. The sources said that Syria has established SAM-5 bases around military and civilian airports.

According to other reports, the largest Soviet aircraft carrier yesterday entered the Mediterranean escorted by other warships.

VOL: Salim Statement on Damascus Talks
NC131704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Lebanon is passing through a very narrow alley and the most difficult stage of its history. This is the impression of Foreign Minister Elie Salim following his talks in Damascus

which lasted a full 8 hours during 1 and 1/2 days in Syria with President al-Asad and Minister Khaddam. May God save you, Lebanon, were the last words Minister Salim said as he returned in a plane to Al-Yarzi. This is what our correspondent, who accompanied Minister Salim on his visit to Syria, reported.

Foreign Minister Salim carried the agreement to the Syrian officials for a briefing. The Syrian rejectionist stand before and during the visit has not changed. Regrettably, the [Lebanese] foreign minister said at the Sheraton Hotel in Damascus, certain Arab countries view the situation from the angle that we are negotiating with Israel as if it only occupies one or two of our villages. The issue for them is: will [Lebanon] sign or not?

Replying to newsmen's questions, Foreign Minister Salim said that there are no secret clauses in the agreement nor anything that raises fears. He also ruled out a war between Syria and Israel in the near future.

Upon arrival at the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi at 1530 this afternoon, Minister Salim said:

[Begin recording] His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil (?entrusted) me with a special mission to hold talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad on the draft agreement. Accompanying me on the visit was Colonel Qa'qur, who participated in the tripartite committee throughout the negotiations. We held 10 [as heard] hours of intensive and serious talks on the agreement. I handed his excellency the president a written message from His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil. I also held talks in camera with his excellency the president during which we had an in-depth discussion of Lebanese-Syrian relations. The aim of this visit was to brief the Syrian officials on the articles of the agreement. They have perused the agreement and the [Ba'th] party leadership held a meeting and studied the articles of the agreement. We discussed with President al-Asad the articles of the agreement.

We in Lebanon know well that His Excellency President al-Asad will not accept this agreement and know that he will not accept it just because we visited him once or twice. During the talks, President al-Asad raised several questions pertinent to the effect of the agreement on Lebanon, on Lebanese-Syrian relations and on Lebanese-Arab relations. Naturally, there are several explanations and interpretations surrounding every agreement. There is a Syrian explanation with which we differ. There is also a Lebanese interpretation of the agreement. As we have explained to his excellency the president, this agreement ensures Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. There is no alternative to ousting Israel from Lebanon. Neither Syria nor any Arab country proposed alternatives to Lebanon other the one which Lebanon has pursued. What is important is to oust Israel from Lebanon. We believe that this agreement is a cheap price to pay in return for the big profit that Lebanon will gain from ousting Israel and, consequently, all the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

Relations between Lebanon and Syria are not passing relations and will not at all be affected by a stand that Lebanon adopts today or will adopt in the future. Lebanese-Syrian relations are ancient ones. The ruling regime in Syria has faith that His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil is a guarantee for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and unification and for saving Lebanon from its 8-year ordeal. President al-Asad's faith in His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil is a good indicator for the establishment of good and excellent relations between Syria and Lebanon. Therefore, at a time when we know that His Excellency President al-Asad does not accept this agreement, we also know that the Syrian-Lebanese relations are firm and that when Lebanon is liberated from the presence of the Israeli army and other armies, an independent, sovereign and free Lebanon, under the leadership of its young president, can establish good and excellent relations with Syria.

In this spirit the meetings were very useful and frankness was necessary and important. There are several stances, several trends, several means, and several measures which Lebanon can pursue to ensure good relations between Lebanon and Syria and at the same time to ensure Lebanon's salvation from the big nightmare it fell into.

While flying in a helicopter over Al-Biqa' and over the Lebanese hills and valleys I could not but repeat together with all my journalist colleagues who were with me: God saves Lebanon. In fact, Lebanon is in a great dilemma. If there is good will in the Arab world and in the world to save Lebanon, then this is an historic opportunity for all to save Lebanon from the nightmare it fell into. Lebanon has suffered enough. [end recording]

RFL on U.S., Israeli Warnings to Syria

NC141235 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] It was revealed today that the United States has addressed an official warning to Syria, cautioning it against the consequences of activating the military situation in Al-Biqa' or any other Lebanese area, because the United States, though it will give Syria sufficient time to negotiate with Lebanon on the withdrawal of its forces, will not allow it to obstruct the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement nor will it stand idle should Syria escalate the military situation.

This U.S. warning came after the United States ascertained that Syria, at Soviet instigation, tends to effect a military blow proceeding from Al-Biqa' in an attempt to abort the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and, consequently, the serious U.S. efforts to establish peace in the area in accordance with Reagan's plan and the liberation of Lebanon from all the foreign forces that are present on its territory.

Diplomatic sources have pointed out that Israel has informed the Syrian rulers, through a third party, that they should not rely much on the arms which the Soviet Union is supplying them. Israel reportedly also reminded these officials that the Israeli army is only 25 kilometers away from Damascus and that any Syrian projectile fired inside Israeli territory will be countered by concentrated Israeli air force raids on Damascus.

Informed political sources believe that these warnings will provide an opportunity for the start of Lebanese-Syrian negotiations on two lines. The first is a political-military line in a sense that Lebanese and Syrian delegations will be composed of political

and military personalities; and the second is a diplomatic line with the direct participation of Saudi Arabia.

It has been learned that Saudi Arabia is currently making contacts to convene a tripartite or quadripartite summit in Riyadh that will be comprised of President al-Jumayyil, President al-Asad, King Fahd, and Yasir 'Arafat. According to available information, however, Lebanon made its acceptance of this idea contingent upon the progress of the negotiations, because the Lebanese and Syrian presidents cannot meet without an advanced guarantee of minimum success for the meeting. Lebanon has also made it a condition that if 'Arafat is to participate in the summit, he should be the only legitimate controller of the Palestinians.

Haddad Statement on Syrian Failure to Withdraw

JN160652 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] In a statement that has been disseminated by the press, Free Lebanon leader Major Haddad said that the Lebanese Government will wage a liberation war against Syria in the event the latter refuses to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. In his statement, Maj Haddad said that the United States will back up this step.

The leader of free Lebanon, within the context of his press conference held at his residence in Marj 'Uyun, urged the Lebanese resistance organization to stop its attacks on the Israeli units in Lebanon.

Al-Asad on Rejection of Draft Agreement
JN131842 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1733 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] At 1215 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Elie Salim, the Lebanese foreign minister. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; and Lebanese Army Colonel Sa'id Qa'qur.

The president welcomed Dr Salim, who brought him a letter from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. During the meeting, the president was briefed on the Lebanese and Syrian talks held yesterday and today in Damascus to discuss the draft agreement between Lebanon and Israel, as presented by the Lebanese side.

The objective analysis during the talks showed that the draft agreement was imposed on Lebanon by the United States and Israel; that it is a reward to Israel for its invasion of Lebanon; that it encroaches on Lebanon's sovereignty and independence; that it imposes Israel's hegemony on Lebanon; that it kills Lebanon's Arab commitments; and that it harms the security of Syria and the Arab nation.

The president described the draft agreement as extremely grave and serious, and said that, for instance, the agreement stipulates among other things, ending the state of war with Israel, establishing diplomatic missions under the name of special bureaus, and imposing political, military, and media restrictions in all parts of Lebanon — not only in areas occupied by Israel. It also imposes Israel's military hegemony in Lebanon's airspace and territorial waters.

The president added that the plan forces Lebanon to take measures against any Arab element present on Lebanese territory which carries out any kind of activity against Israel, even a cultural activity. It also prevents the formation on Lebanese territory of any organization having anti-Israeli aims.

The plan stipulates, with regard to certain issues, that a state will be considered an enemy if it does not establish diplomatic relations with Lebanon and Israel; hence the plan regards Syria and all the Arab states, excluding Egypt, as enemies of Lebanon and Israel.

The president said that the draft agreement dictates establishing centers in Lebanon, including areas near Syrian territory, where the Israelis will be present. It also stipulates legitimizing Sa'd Haddad's forces, including the militias that will be recruited [tutawwa'] in the Al-Ansar area, as a legitimate armed force to which the Lebanese State will provide arms, funds, and salaries.

The president noted that the draft agreement stipulates that if a difference arises on any interpretation or a new subject crops up, the United States, and not a committee of arbitration, will settle the difference. The United States' decision on any difference will be binding to the two sides, something unknown in international agreements.

The president said that it is natural that in the case of a difference, the United States will decide in favor of Israel and not Lebanon. The president added that the draft agreement stipulates that Lebanon must amend all its laws in accordance with the provisions of the draft agreement and relinquish all its commitments to others, namely to the Arab countries, which conflict with these provisions because this draft agreement supersedes any other Lebanese agreement with any side other than Israel.

The president spoke about other issues in the draft agreement and said that for all these reasons this draft agreement, which is meant to be a permanent agreement, deviates blatantly from the Arab League Charter and resolutions, as well as those of the Arab summit conferences, and transforms Lebanon from its Arab status into an Israeli protectorate. It also deviates from the principles on which Lebanon was founded; as the one that states Lebanon will not become a gateway or a dwelling place for the Arabs' enemies.

The president said that the provisions of the draft agreement between Lebanon and Israel violate, very clearly, Lebanon's independence by the many and multifaceted restrictions Israel imposes. These provisions, he added, undermine Lebanon's security and interests, and threaten the security of Syria and the Arab homeland.

Therefore, out of its commitment to its principled, national, and pan-Arab policy, Syria does not agree at all to this draft agreement. Syria hopes that the officials in Lebanon, out of their loyalty to the bonds of heritage and history and based on Lebanon's national interests and the common interests of the two countries, will not be led into a dangerous situation in which it will have Israel as an ally instead of the Arab brothers, because this neither serves Lebanon nor meets the fraternal Lebanese people's aspirations and convictions.

The president indicated that the right path lies in the insistence on the unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982. The president stressed that Syria will remain faithful to its commitment to stand along side the fraternal Lebanese people in their struggle against the Israeli invasion and attempts at hegemony, and to liberate Lebanon and preserve its sovereignty over all its territories.

Damascus Reports Khaddam's 13 May Statement
JN132138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Dr Elie Salim, Lebanese foreign minister, left Damascus at 1515 today after a 2-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Answering a question on the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement, Khaddam made a statement to reporters in which he said: We in Syria have studied the draft agreement carefully, and we have reached the following conclusions:

First: This agreement contradicts all the commitments and all the red lines that used to be drawn up in Lebanon with regard to

an agreement with the Israeli enemy [sentence as heard].

Second: In studying this agreement, we took into account several Lebanese, Arab, and Syrian considerations. With regard to the Lebanese considerations, the Lebanese negotiator negotiated under occupation. Many Lebanese negotiators, when they were outside the occupation, have said: We do not accept such an agreement [sentence as heard].

The minister said that the pressure of the Israeli occupation and the internal imbalance in Lebanon, a result of the victor-and-vanquished formula, have played a role in the situation. He said: In our opinion, this agreement has tied and limited Lebanese freedom, independence, and sovereignty for several reasons:

1. There are basic restrictions concerning the so-called security zone. Israel has become a partner to the administration in this zone. There are four organizations that now exist, or will exist, according to the agreement. These are: the liaison committee; the security liaison committee; the investigation committee; and the centers of investigation. There are conditions pertaining to the army, the partisans [al-ansar] and the militias. Khaddam added: Now, Haddad's men, in accordinace with the agreement, will be the ones who will take over in the south. Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon but will relieve itself of the burden of its presence in Lebanon because, in effect, it will continue to be there in accordance with a number of points in the agreement to which I have just referred.

2. There are basic restrictions in the agreement limiting Lebanon's sovereignty and Lebanese national decisionmaking outside the security region. Khaddam explained this by saying: Let us assume that Syria wants to import military equipment via a Lebanese port. This will not be allowed. This is on the Lebanese level.

As for the Arab level, Khaddam said: The agreement has cancelled all the Lebanese Arab commitments for the following reasons:

1. The agreement spoke about the UN principles and Charter as though the agreement is being held between Italy and France and not between an invading, occupying state and a state that is the victim of invasion and aggression. Hence, the preamble of the agreement has cleansed Israel of the crimes of invasion and aggression, and has put it on par with Lebanon, the country that is the victim of the aggression and invasion.

Speaking about the articles of the agreement, the minister said: The first article means recognition of Israel; the second ends the state of war; the ninth article commits Lebanon to cancel all its commitments and all the agreements, accords, and covenants it holds with parties that are opposed to this agreement. Lebanon has to freeze all its present commitments until all these accords and covenants are annulled. This means canceling Lebanon's commitment to the Arab League, the Arab League Charter, the collective Arab Defense Pact, on both the economic and military level. This also means that Lebanon is released from its obligations in terms of the Arab summit resolutions, because the fourth article of the Baghdad summit conference prevents any Arab state from having a free hand in the Arab-Israeli struggle because it is not a regional struggle, regardless of the extent of the Israeli pressure, whether in Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, or in any other Arab state. The agreement, therefore, has canceled Lebanon's Arab relations.

The minister added: Now, Lebanon cannot perform any Arab action that violates this agreement.

In addition to this, the agreement provided security, political and otherwise, for Israel, not only in the southern region. There are clauses saying that Lebanon should prevent any aggressive or instigative act against Israel. Let us suppose that the Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut were to release a leaflet against Israel. This would be considered a forbidden instigative act. Therefore, the agreement provides political, psychological, information, and material security for Israel. This is in addition to the other articles discussed with the Lebanese foreign minister. We explained our position on every article. This agreement makes Lebanon subject to U.S. decisions. In any disagreement in the committee, the two sides will be subject to the U.S. decision and to what the United States says. We know the United States will only say what Israel wants.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: Syria rejects this agreement for Lebanese, Syrian, and Arab reasons, bearing in mind that this agreement infringes on the principles on which relations between the two countries were based. These relations were established at the time of independence in 1943.

On the so-called Israeli withdrawal after the signing of the draft agreement, the minister said: Israel and the United States want to falsely depict this agreement as one of withdrawal. This agreement turns Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate, from the Al-Kabir River in the north up to An-Naqurah. This is evident by the fact that according to the articles of the agreement, Lebanon cannot change an officer in the army, certain soldiers are imposed on it, and Sa'd Haddad's militias are entrusted with the task of maintaining security in Lebanon.

Asked about the alternative, the minister said: If the Lebanese Government wanted to discuss the alternative with us, we would say that there are alternatives. The matter is not limited to committing suicide or capitulating because capitulating is worse than committing suicide. There are several alternatives. When the French were subjected to the Nazi occupation, they signed an agreement. But was that agreement the only alternative that the French people submitted? They submitted an alternative that led to the downfall of Nazism, not only in France, but in the whole world. When people look for their future, dignity, and freedom, they find alternatives. However, when some want to look for individual salvation, this is at the expense of the people's freedom and future.

The minister stressed that this agreement will not bring security and peace either to Lebanon or the region because we will in no way accept Lebanon being transformed into a base, headquarters, or passageway for the Israeli forces, the Israeli Mosad, or to anyone who deals with Israel, not against Syria, Lebanon, the Arab homeland, and Syria. [sentence as heard] Syria will firmly stand with all forces, figures, and people who resist the Israeli

occupation and aggression not only in Lebanon but in the whole Arab region as well.

The minister added: When a country is subjected to occupation it should hold out and resist this occupation.

France stayed in Lebanon for 25 years. France left without achieving any gains. Israel occupied southern Lebanon in 1978 and left without achieving any gains. There were several alternatives and we wish these alternatives had been used. However, regrettably, the main reason in this matter is the disturbance of the internal balance in Lebanon and the emergence of the formula of the victor and the vanquished. In 1976 we entered Lebanon to prevent the formula of the victor and the vanquished because we know that coercion will be a permanent source of internal disturbances and fighting. For that reason we entered in 1976 — to prevent the formula of the victor and the vanquished. Now that Israel has entered Lebanon, it has imposed this formula once again. You know there are some figures of the Lebanese war who in a certain way assumed basic, sensitive, and decision-making posts and practiced terrorism.

How can you say that there is a natural and logical state of affairs at a time when some militias, in cooperation with the Israelis, entered the Sabra and Shatila camps and killed thousands of Palestinians. Nevertheless, not one of the killers was identified. You all know the role played by some personalities in organizing and leading the operation. Can we say that those who assume basic and sensitive posts are able to return Lebanon to its normal situation?

Damascus Cites Lebanese-Israeli Draft Agreement

JN142156 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 May 83

["Text" of Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement as presented to President Hafiz al-Asad on 13 May by Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim — read by announcer]

[Text] Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lebanon and the Government of the State of Israel.

The Government of the Republic of Lebanon and the Government of the State of Israel;

Realizing the importance of preserving and strengthening international peace based on freedom, equality, justice, and the respect for basic human rights;

Proceeding from their belief in the objectives of the UN Charter and principles;

Acknowledging their right and duty to coexist peacefully with all states and with each other within secure and recognized boundaries;

Agreeing to declare the end of the state of war between them;

Out of their common desire to establish lasting security for their countries and to avoid the threat of the use of force between them;

Out of their common desire to establish mutual relations in the manner stipulated in this agreement;

And, having given their authorized representatives, whose signatures appear hereunder, the absolute powers to sign this agreement in the presence of the representative of the United States;

Have agreed on the following provisions:

Article One:

1. Both sides pledge to respect each other's sovereignty, political independence, and territorial integrity. They consider the existing international border between Lebanon and Israel as inviolable.

2. Both sides affirm that the state of war is over and no longer exists.

3. Acting on the provisions of Paragraphs (1) and (2), Israel pledges to withdraw its armed forces from Lebanon in accordance with the appendix to this agreement.

Article Two:

Guided by the principles of the UN Charter and international law, both sides pledge to settle their disputes by peaceful means and in a way that strengthens justice and international peace and security.

Article Three:

In order to insure maximum security for Lebanon and Israel, both sides shall undertake and apply security arrangements, including the establishment of a security zone as stipulated in the appendix to this agreement.

Article Four:

1. The territories of either side shall not be used as a base for hostile or terrorist activity against the other side or its people.

2. Either side shall prevent the existence or establishment of irregular forces, armed gangs, organizations, bases, offices, or organs whose aims and objectives are to raid the territories of the other side or carry out any act of terrorism inside these territories or any activity aimed to threaten or jeopardize the security of the other side or the safety of its population. For this purpose, all agreements and arrangements permitting the existence and the operation in the territories of either side of elements hostile to the other side are considered null and void.

3. While preserving its natural right to self-defense in accordance with international law, either side shall refrain from:

A) Undertaking, instigating, assisting, or participating in threats or military, subversive, instigative, or hostile activities against the other side, or its population or properties, whether in or from its territories or inside the territories of the other side.

B) Using the territories of the other side in launching a military attack on the territories of a third state.

C) Interfering in the domestic or foreign affairs of the other side.

4. Both sides pledge to take protective measures and legal procedures against persons and groups that commit acts contrary to the provisions of this article.

Article Five:

In harmony with the end of the state of war, either side shall refrain, within the framework of its constitutional systems, from any form of hostile propaganda against the other side.

Article Six:

Either side shall prevent the entry, deployment, or crossing in its territory, including its airspace and territorial waters, other than the right of transition in accordance with international law, of military forces or military equipments belonging to any state hostile to the other side.

Article Seven:

Notwithstanding the provisions of this agreement, and at the request and approval of the Lebanese Government, nothing should prevent the deployment of international forces on Lebanese territory to help the Lebanese Government establish its authority. The new states that shall participate in these forces in the future shall be selected from states that have diplomatic relations with both sides.

Article Eight:

1.

A) Once this agreement goes into effect, both parties shall form a joint liaison committee, which will start to function upon its formation. The United States shall assume the nature of a partner. This committee shall be commissioned with supervising the implementation of all aspects of the agreement and affairs related to security arrangements.

This committee shall handle those issues which have not been carried out and have been referred to it by the security arrangements committee, which is formed in accordance with Paragraph G below. The committee shall adopt its decision unanimously.

B) The joint liaison committee shall show continuous interest in the development of mutual relations between Lebanon and Israel, including the control of movements of goods, products, and individuals, as well as communications, and soforth.

C) Within the context of the joint liaison committee, the security arrangements committee shall be formed, the formation and duties of which are defined in the annex of this agreement.

D) Subcommittees of the joint liaison committee can be formed when the need arises.

E) The joint liaison committee shall meet in Lebanon and Israel alternately.

F) Each side can — if no agreement is reached to change the legal status — set up a liaison office in the other party's land for carrying out the aforementioned tasks within the framework of the joint liaison committee and backing the implementation of this agreement.

G) A ranking government official shall head the members of each party to the joint liaison committee.

H) All other affairs connected with the liaison offices and its employees and to the employees belonging to either party who are stationed at the other party's land for reasons related to the implementation of this agreement, shall be handled by a protocol to be concluded between both parties within the framework of the joint liaison committee. Pending the conclusion of this protocol, the liaison offices and the aforementioned employees shall be treated in accordance with the provisions connected to this subject as stipulated in the treaty of special missions, dated 8 December, 1969, including the provisions connected to the privileges and immunities. The aforementioned shall not cancel any possible reservations that might be made by either party over that agreement.

2. During the 6 months following the withdrawal of all the Israeli armed forces from Lebanon in accordance with Article One of this agreement, and after the scheduled return of Lebanese Government's control along the international borders between Lebanon and Israel, and in light of the end of the state of war, both parties, within the framework of the joint liaison committee, shall hold negotiations with good will to reach agreement on the movement of commodities, products, and individuals and to implement these agreements in an indiscriminate manner.

Article Nine:

1. Either party shall, in a period not exceeding 1 year from the time this agreement goes in effect, take all the necessary measures to revoke the treaties, laws, and regulations that run counter to this agreement, in accordance with the constitutional rules of either party.

3. Both parties shall pledge not to implement any present agreement contradicting this agreement, and also not to make any commitment or enact any laws or regulations contradicting this agreement.[as heard]

Article Ten:

1. This agreement shall be ratified in accordance with each party's constitutional rules. This agreement shall go into effect once the instruments of ratification are exchanged and shall replace the previous agreements between Lebanon and Israel.

2. All supplements to this agreement, namely the appendix, addendum, map, and explanatory notes, that are agreed upon, are all an integrated part of this agreement.

3. This agreement can be amended or replaced upon both parties' agreement.

Article 11:

1. The differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of this agreement shall be settled through negotiations within the framework of the joint liaison committee. Every similar dispute that cannot be settled in this way shall be subject to reconciliation, and if it is not solved, it shall be subject to an agreed upon measure in order to settle it decisively.

2. Despite the provisions of Article One, the security arrangements committee shall settle differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of appendix. If this proves to be impossible, all these disputes shall be referred, upon the request of either side, to the joint liaison committee for solving them through negotiations.

Article 12.

This agreement will be sent to the UN Secretariat to be recorded in accordance with Article 102 of the UN Charter.

This agreement was concluded in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona on, date not fixed yet, of May, 1983, in three copies with four official versions in Arabic, Hebrew, French, and English.

In case of differences over interpretation, the French and English versions will be considered equally.

[Signed] For the Government of the Lebanese Republic,

For the Government of the State of Israel,

Witness: The United States of America.

Appendix on Security Arrangements:

1. The Security Zone:

A) A security zone will be established within which the Lebanese Government will be obliged to implement the security arrangements agreed on in accordance with this appendix.

B) In accordance with what is drawn up on the map, which is attached to this appendix, the security zone is bounded from the north by a line forming line A on the attached map, and from the south and east by the international Lebanese borders.

2. The Security Arrangements:

The Lebanese authorities will take special security measures to expose and prevent hostile activities, and to expose and prevent the entry and movements of those armed persons who are not allowed, and to prevent the entry or movements of the military equipment which is not allowed into the security zone or across it, excluding the exceptions stipulated in the agreement.

The following security arrangements will be applied equally in all parts of the security zone:

A) The only organized armed elements and forces that are allowed in the security zone are the Lebanese Army; the Lebanese police; the Internal Security Forces; and the auxiliary Lebanese forces, the partisans [al-ansar], which must be established under the absolute authority of the Lebanese Government, with the exception of what appears in another part of this appendix.

The security arrangement committee may agree that other Lebanese armed elements, similar to the partisans, can be stationed in the security zone.

B) There will be no limit to the number of Lebanese police, the Internal Security Forces and the partisans stationed in the security zone. These forces and elements will be supplied with light automatic weapons and with personal arms. The Internal Security Forces will also be equipped with Scout armored vehicles or commandoes armored cars in accordance with what is mentioned in the addendum.

C) Two Lebanese Army brigades will be stationed in the security zone: one will be a regional brigade whose area of operation will be the area extending from the Lebanese-Israeli borders up to line B on the attached map; and the other will be an ordinary, regular brigade and will be stationed in the area extending from line B to line A. These two brigades may carry personal ['udwiyah] arms and the equipment listed in the addendum.

In accordance with a coordination to be arranged by the security arrangements committee, additional units, which are equipped in accordance with the addendum, may be deployed in the security zone for training purposes, including the training of recruits, or during emergencies.

D) The existing local units will be merged with the Lebanese Army, as they are now, in accordance with the valid laws of the Lebanese Army. The local civilian guard, which exists now, will be merged with the partisans and will be granted appropriate designation in accordance with Lebanese laws to enable it to continue guarding the villages in the security zone.

The Lebanese authorities' power over these units and over the civilian guard will begin under the supervision of the committee immediately after the agreement goes into effect, and will end before the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

E) The Lebanese Army units may keep their personal antiaircraft weapons in accordance with what is mentioned in the addendum. As for the areas outside the security zone, Lebanon may deploy antiaircraft shoulder [katifiyah] rockets and those close- and medium-range missiles.

Three years after this agreement goes into effect, the security arrangement committee may revise the arrangements concerning the area outside the security zone at the request of either of the two parties.

F) The military electronic equipment in the security zone is outlined in the addendum of this agreement. The deployment of

ground radar within 10 km from the Lebanese-Israeli border shall be subject to the approval of the security arrangements committee. In the rest of the security zone, this radar shall be deployed so its range of observation does not go beyond the Lebanese-Israeli border. This condition shall not apply to the special radar for observing civil aviation and shipping.

G) The condition in Paragraph E shall apply to antiaircraft missiles on Lebanese gunboats within the security zone. Lebanon may deploy naval units and establish and maintain naval bases and all other coastal installations required for fulfilling its naval mission. The coastal installations in the security zone shall be as outlined in the addendum of this agreement.

H) In order to avoid incidents resulting from confused identity, the Lebanese military authorities shall give advance notice of all flights of any kind over the security zone in accordance with procedures drawn up by the security arrangements committee which shall not make the approval of these flights conditional.

I)

(1) The forces, weapons, and military equipment that can be introduced, stationed, or stockpiled in the security zone or transported through this zone are outlined in this appendix and its addendum.

(2) It is impermissible to establish or maintain support installations, equipment, or structures in the security zone which could help in the production of weapons that are banned under this appendix and its addendum.

(3) This restriction shall also apply to any condition in this appendix concerning positions outside the security zone.

The Security Arrangements Committee

A) A security arrangments committee shall be established within the framework of the joint liaison committee.

B) The security arrangements committee shall consist of an equal number of Lebanese and Israeli representatives under commanding officers. The representative of the United States shall participate in the committee meetings at the request of either side. The decisions of the security arrangements committee shall be adopted with the approval of the sides.

C) The security arrangements committee shall supervise the implementation of security arrangements, schedules, formulas, and all arrangements relating to the withdrawals outlined in this agreement and appendix.

For this purpose and with the approval of the sides, the committee shall undertake the following:

(1) Supervise the implementation of the pledges of the sides in accordance with the agreement and this appendix.

(2) Establish and run the joint investigation committees as outlined hereunder.

(3) Consider and solve any problem resulting from the implementation of the security arrangements mentioned in this agreement and appendix and examine any violation referred to it by the joint investigation committees or any complaint lodged by either side because of some violation.

D) The security arrangements committee shall tackle any complaint submitted to it within a period of not more than 24 hours from the time of submission.

E) The security arrangements committee shall meet at least once every 2 weeks alternately in Lebanon and Israel. Should either side request a special meeting, such a meeting shall be held within 24 hours from the time of the request. The first meeting shall be held within 48 hours from the time the agreement goes into effect.

F) The Joint Investigation Committees

(1) The security arrangements committee shall establish joint investigation committees for Lebanon and Israel. These committees, which shall be under its charge, shall consist of an equal number of representatives from both sides.

(2) They shall regularly check the implementation of the provisions of the security arrangements. The committees shall immediately report to the security arrangements committee any established violation. They shall also see that the violation is remedied.

(3) The security arrangements committee may, if requested, authorize a joint investigation committee to check the border security arrangements taken under Article Four of this agreement on the Israeli side of the international border.

(4) The joint investigation committees shall enjoy the freedom of movement on the land, sea, and air as necessary to perform their tasks within the security zone.

(5) The security arrangements committee shall define all the technical and administrative measures related to the joint investigation committees' performance of duties, including their work, number, arms, and equipment.

(6) Upon the presentation of a report to the security arrangements committee, or when the joint investigation committees establish the authenticity of a complaint by either parties, the party concerned shall immediately, and in a period not exceeding 24 hours from the date of the report or the establishment of the authenticity of the complaint, rectify the offense, and this shall immediately be reported to the security arrangements committee. Upon the receipt of the advice, the investigation committees shall make sure that the offense has been rectified.

(7) The talks of the joint investigation committees shall be terminated 90 days after a notice has been submitted by either party at any time 2 years after the implementation of this agreement. Prior to the termination, alternative investigation arrangements shall be made by the joint liaison committee which can determine that such arrangements are no longer needed.

G) The security arrangements committee shall set up quick and practical communications between both parties along the borders, in order to avert incidents by coordination between the forces there.

4. [as heard] It is understood that the Lebanese Government might ask the UN Security Council to adopt the appropriate measures to place a UNIFIL unit in Sidon to assist the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Armed Forces in entrenching their authority and insuringthe necessary protection in the areas of the Palestinian camps for 12 months. The unit stationed in Sidon has the right to send, upon the request of the Lebanese Government and after notifying the security arrangements committee, groups of its elements to supervise and control the areas of the Palestinian camps near Sidon and Tyre. The Lebanese authorities, alone, shall be responsible for the security and police duties. The Lebanese Government shall work to fully implement the provisions of this appendix in these areas.

5. Three months after the accomplishments of the withdrawal of all the Israeli forces from Lebanon, the security arrangements committee shall conduct an overall asessment consistent with the arrangements stipulated in this appendix with the aim of (?fortifying) them.

6. The Withdrawal of the Israeli Forces:

A) Within a period of 8 to 12 weeks after the agreement goes into effect, all the Israeli forces will be withdrawn from Lebanon compatible with Lebanon's goal which aims at bringing about the withdrawal of all the external forces from Lebanon.

B) The Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israeli Defense Forces shall insure constant contact during the withdrawal and shall exchange all information via the security arrangements committee. The Israeli Defense Forces, while withdrawing, shall cooperate with the Lebanese Armed Forces to facilitate the return and consolidation of Lebanese authority.

G) [As heard] The Lebanese Armed Forces, in accordance with the provisions of the appendix, can bring in, or station, or store, or move within the security zone, all weapons and personal equipment belonging to an ordinary Lebanese Armed Forces brigade. According to this addendum, personal or group weapons, including the light automatic weapons, which usually belong to infantry units, shall not be banned.

(1) The rules pertinent to the weapons system listed below and belonging to each brigade in the security zone shall be permitted in accordance with the following quantities: 40 tanks; 4 medium-size removal carriers; 10 armored cars of the MI-90 and other types; 127 armored personnel carriers of the M-113, (AL-B) and (CCL) types; 44 M-113 carriers.

Mortars: eighteen 155-mm, 105-mm, and 122-mm guns, twelve 120-mm mortars, twenty seven 81-mm mortars mounted on carriers.

Antiarmor weapons: 112 RPG rockets and 30 antiarmor weapons — recoiless 106-mm guns, TOW, and (Milan) missiles.

Antiaircraft weapons: 12 106-mm caliber and less; guns not to be radar-guided.

2) Signal equipment in the brigade: two GRP 482 equipment; two FRP 46-74; two QRP 47-16; two FRP-49-9; one C10 39-43; one T-A 312-539; one CB 22-27; CB distributor 993-8; two GRP 106-4 [as heard].

(3) Monitoring equipment in the brigade: radar to spot mortars; radar to spot artillery; radar to monitor the ground; equipment for night watches; and equipment for ground espionage that is not closely controlled.

(4) In accordance with the arrangements in the appendix, the armored cars which may belong to the Internal Security Forces must be according to the following: armored cars with guns up to 40-mm caliber. The number of these is 24.

(5) In accordance with the arrangements in the appendix, there will be no restrictions on the coastal constructions in the security zone excluding what belongs to the following four groups:

Four coastal radar to monitor the sea; 15 coastal defense guns of 40-mm caliber of less; 15 antiaircraft coastal guns of 40-mm or less, not radar-guided; and no land-to-sea missiles.

Each of the regional infantry brigades [as heard] in the security zone will be arranged as follows:

Brigade command and command company; 15 officers .

Rank and file: 173 soldiers.

Three infantry battalions: 31 officers and 654 soldiers in each battalion.

One artillery battalion: 39 officers and 672 soldiers.

One armored battalion, three armored companies, and one scout company: 37 officers and 579 soldiers.

One logistics battalion: 26 officers and 344 soldiers.

One engineering company: 6 officers and 126 soldiers.

One antiarmor company: 4 officers and 117 soldiers.

One antiaircraft gun company: 4 officers and 146 soldiers.

agreed on explanatory notes:

Article Four, Paragraph Four:

Lebanon affirms that the Lebanese law includes all the necessary arrangements to guarantee the application of this paragraph.

Article Six:

Not withstanding the provisions of the appendix concerning the security zone, it is agreed that noncombatant military planes, which belong to a foreign country and perform nomilitary tasks,

are not considered military equipment.

Article Seven:

It is agreed that in case confusion arises as to whether a certain state is considered hostile in accordance with Article Six of the agreement, the restrictions stipulated in Article Six will be applied against any state that has no diplomatic relations with the two parties.

Article Eight: A-B

It is agreed that the joint liaison committee will begin discussion on the question of property rights, which is demanded by the citizens of one party in the territory of the other party, at the request of any of the two parties.

Article Eight: A-H

It is agreed that each party should present evidence to the other that its elements are carrying out their official duty at all times.

Article Eight: 2

It is agreed that the negotiations will be concluded with all possible speed.

Article Nine:

It is understood that these rules will be applied with the required changes on the agreements to be reached between the two parties in accordance with Article Eight, Paragraph 2.

Article 10:

It is agreed that the two parties will ask the United States of America to help them reach quick solutions to differences that might arise as to the interpretation of this agreement or to its application.

Article 11:

It is agreed that the clause measures agreed on for final disengagement means the agreed-on role of a third party which will lead to resolving the differences in a manner committing to the two parties.

Appendix, Paragraph AB:

It is agreed on that the part of Al-Baruk Mountain indicated in the map attached to the appendix, only civilian communication installations, such as television equipment and radar to control aviation, shall be established. The restrictions applicable to equipment and weapons outlined in the addendum of the appendix shall apply here.

Appendix, Paragraph 2D:

The Lebanese Government shall decide that the regional brigade, which was formed on 6 April 1983 and is mentioned in Paragraph C, shall consist of the existing regional units which are close to a brigade and of Lebanese Army men from the population of the security zone and conform to existing Lebanese Army regulations. This regional brigade shall assume responsibility for security affairs in the zone between the Lebanese-Israeli border to line B on the map attached to the appendix. All Lebanese forces and armed elements in this zone, including the Lebanese police and Internal Security Forces and partisans, shall come under the authority of the commander of this brigade. The existing local units shall be reorganized under the supervision of the security arrangements committee in accordance with the organizational structure of the regional brigade mentioned in the appendix.

Appendix, Paragraph 2E:

Lebanon shall continue to impose the current ban on civilian shipping in a zone from 23 15 n and 12 6.35 e to 33 15 n and 35 and 8.2 E and from 33 5.5 N and 35 6.1 E to 33 5.5 N and 35 10.4 E [as heard].

2. [as heard] In order to avoid complications, continuous contact shall be maintained between the southern command of the Lebanese Navy and the Israeli Navy to exchange information on suspect ships. The security arrangements committee shall define the method of exchanging this information.

3. The Lebanese Navy shall quickly intervene to determine the identity of those suspect ships. In emergency cases, direct contacts shall be made between naval units.

Appendix, Paragraph 3F:

1. The joint investigation committees shall undertake their tasks on the understanding that the responsibility for military and police operations and other control and investigation activities falls within the duties of the Lebanese Armed Forces, police, and other competent institutions and not of the joint investigation committees.

2. If they discover the existence of an offense or the possibility of an offense against the agreed on arrangements, the joint investigation committees shall contact the Lebanese authorities through investigation centers set up in accordance with the explanatory note in Paragraph 3 EF of the appendix to make sure that the Lebanese authorities take the necessary measures at the appropriate time to eliminate or avert the offense. The investigation committees shall make sure that the adopted measures have rectified the offense and shall report the results to the security arrangements committee.

3. The investigation committee shall undertake certain limited activities as soon as the agreement goes into effect to supervise the arrangements for the withdrawal of the IDF. As for the other control and investigation activities provided for in the appendix, they shall begin with the final withdrawal of the IDF.

4. The joint investigation committees shall make day and night investigations should the need arise, and the investigations shall be tackled on land, sea, and air.

5. A Lebanese officer shall chair every committee of the joint

investigation committees. The officer shall take into consideration the common nature while performing the investigation duties.

6. While performing a certain task, the chairman of the joint investigation committee shall enjoy extraordinary jurisdictions in facing any unexpected cases that dictate immediate action. The committee's chairman shall report such cases and on the measures that have been taken.

7. The joint investigation committee shall not resort to the use of force except for self-defense.

8. The security arrangements committee shall determine the nature of work of the joint investigation committees and shall determine their transportation means, arms, equipment, and the spots where these committees should operate in accordance with the provisions of logic and practical considerations. The security arrangements committee shall determine the nature of the guidelines, taking into consideration the need to avoid everything bound to upset the normal life of civilians and also avoid rendering the committees subject to attack.

9. The number of the joint committees, which operate simultaneously, should not exceed eight committees.

Appendix, Paragraph 3 EF [as heard]:

1. The security arrangements committee shall set up two centers for investigating the security arrangements within the security zone. The security arrangements committee shall determine the zone of the two centers and shall take into account the principle that the two centers be near Hasbayya and Mayfadun and far from residential areas.

2. The objective of both centers shall be as follows:

A) To supervise and guide the joint investigation committees, which are operating in the zone set to the center in the security zone.

B) The center shall be used as a center of communications linked with the joint investigation committees and with the concerned commanding positions.

C) The center shall be used as a gathering point in Lebanon for the security arrangements committee.

D) The center shall be assigned by the security arrangements committee to receive, analyze, and crystalize all the necessary information for the joint investigation committees.

3. The Practical Arrangements:

A) The two centers shall be run by Lebanese Army officers.

B) The two centers shall operate for 24 hours without interruption.

C) The security arrangements committee shall determine the number of personnel in every center.

D) The Israelis, who work in the two centers, shall be stationed inside Israeli territory.

E) The Lebanese Government shall be responsible for insuring security and logistical support for the two centers.

F) The joint investigation committees shall proceed from the two centers to perform their duties upon instructions, and their task shall end by submitting their report to the centers.

G) Every center shall include communications equipment and facilities for the meetings of the security arrangements committee, and also a room to pass information and receive reports by the investigation committees.

Appendix, Paragraph G.

To avoid incidents and facilitate cooperation between the forces on the ground, quick practical communications shall include direct communications via radios and telephones between the army commanders and their staff commanders at the border point, as well as personal contacts.

Al-Asad Reaffirms Stand on Draft Agreement

JN151603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] At 1300 today President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of Lebanese party leaders. The delegation comprises Walid Junblatt and 'Isam Ra'd from the Progressive Socialist Party; George Hawi and George Habar from the Lebanese Communist Party; and 'Asim Qansuh from the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

The talks dealt with the situation in the region. The conferees also reviewed the situation in Lebanon in light of the draft agreement, intended to be imposed on Lebanon, and in light of the discussions held by the leaders of the national Lebanese forces in Zgharta.

The president stressed Syria's full support for the national personalities and parties in their national, militant stand against the attempts to infringe on Lebanon's independence, to impose Israel's hegemony on its land, sky, and waters, to isolate it from its history and role in the Arab homeland, and to transfer it to the enemy's position as a small satellite country revolving in the Israeli orbit.

The president asserted that such circumstances give rise to the real nationalists who believe in their homeland and stand in the face of the mandate schemes and the domination that Zionism and its henchmen are seeking to impose on Lebanon, and expose the attempts at forgery that obliterate facts and announce that the matter is reallyrelated to an agreement on the Israeli forces' withdrawal — an agreement that is, in fact, a writ endorsing Israel's eventual political, military, and economic domination of Lebanon. This writ has a permanent nature.

The president said that by its stand at the side of the national

Lebanese leaders, Syria proceeds from the common hopes and interests between Syria and Lebanon, and from the gravity ofwhat is being concocted for Lebanon, on Lebanon and the Arab homeland in general.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Phones Al-Asad 13 May

JN141746 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 May 83

[Text]Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, yesterday telephoned President Hafiz al-Asad. They discussed the latest developments in the Arab situation.

Libyan Official Arrives in Damascus 14 May

JN141822 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1810 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 14 May (SANA) — 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Atomic Energy, arrived here this afternoon. He said he has a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Khaddam Receives Libyan Secretary

JN150724 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, last night received 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qa'ud, Libyan secretary of atomic energy who arrived in Damascus yesterday. Talks dealt with the current Arab situation.

Al-Asad Receives Libyan Secretary

JN151149 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad at 1145 this morning received 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qa'ud, Libyan secretary of atomic energy, who was accompanied by (As-Sayyid 'Abd as-Salam), charge d'affairs in the Libyan liaison office in Damascus.

The president received from Al-Qa'ud a written message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The discussion dealt with the state of affairs in the region, recent developments, and the cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Libyan Energy Secretary Departs

JN161243 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qa'ud, Libyan secretary of atomic energy, left Damascus this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Syria, during which he delivered a written message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources.

Foreign Minister Reveals Contacts With Jordan

GF150952 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 15 May (WAKH) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, has disclosed that contacts have been held between his country and Jordan on the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said some issues have been discussed with King Husayn of Jordan, and Syria is awaiting his reply on them.

In a statement in today's issue of the Ash-Shariqah-based newspaper AL-KHALIJ, Khaddam affirmed that his country will back Jordan in the event it is subjected to Israeli aggression. Syria will fully honor its pan-Arab commitments to Jordan because what threatens an inch of the Arab homeland, including Jordan, threatens us as an Arab nation, he said.

Khaddam also asserted that Syria will use its legitimate right of defending itself, and that the Zionist aggression on the Syrian forces in Al-Biqa' will not be a pleasant journey for the Israeli forces.

Khaddam said Saudi Arabia backs Syria and fully supports it, and if Syria seeks military aid from it to meet aggression, it will not hesitate in responding.

On the warning which the U.S. secretary of defense has given to Syria, Khaddam said the Zionist invasion of Lebanon was a result of a U.S.-Israeli agreement made during the visit to the region by former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who proposed the idea of a strategic alliance with the Israeli enemy. Arrangements for the invasion were made to end Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and bind it to Israel and then to move onto the next stage of imposing negotiations on behalf of the PLO between Jordan and Israel, whereby the United States would be able to strengthen the Camp David accord and impose its hegemony over the region.

The foreign affairs minister affirmed that Israel would have never been able to invade Lebanon and occupy an Arab capital without U.S. approval, and that Syria is not just confronting Israel, but is also confronting U.S. strategy, which is a contradiction of Arab goals and aspirations.

Khaddam also affirmed that there are no differences between Syria and the PLO, that the relations between Fatah and Syria are good, and that the misunderstanding which developed was completely cleared up by the resolutions of the PNC session in Algiers.

Khaddam expressed his pessimism over the feasibility of reviving the eastern front, noting that "the situation has become complicated as a result of the continued Iraq-Iran war."

Khaddam said Syria is sure of Soviet support, and that the Soviet Union has honored its commitments to Syria.

SANA: Israel Agrees To Exchange POW's With PLO

JN151518 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Amman, 15 May (SANA) — The Zionist entity has agreed to the PLO's conditions for exchanging POW's between the two sides. The agreement will be signed under the auspices of the Red Cross within 2 weeks. Press reports published here today cited the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] as saying that Israel has agreed in writing to the three Palestinian conditions; namely, the release of the Lebanese and Palestinian detainees in Al-Ansar camp in southern Lebanon; the release of 1,000 Palestinians in Israeli jails; and the return of the plundered documents from the Palestinian Research Center in Beirut.

The eight Israeli POW's will be transferred from Vienna or Rome to the Zionist entity under the supervision of the ICRC.

CSSR Official Arrives in Damascus 15 May

JN151525 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1325 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 15 May (SANA) — Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived here this morning on a visit of several days during which he will hold talks with a number of party and state officials. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Rashid Kaylani, assistant foreign minister; Jabr al-Kafri, director of the East Europe desk at the Foreign Ministry; the CSSR ambassador; and the embassy staff.

Peace Agreement Reportedly Ready for Signing

Signing Expected 17 May

TA151414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The agreement with Lebanon will apparently be signed the day after tomorrow, 17 May, in Khaldah and after that in Qiryat Shemona. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the signing ceremony will be possible by then only if the sides complete checking the translation of the agreement.

In today's talks in Netanya, the delegations of Israel, the United States, and Lebanon completed checking the text of the agreement in French and they are now checking the Arabic version. They have begun discussing the order of the signing ceremony and, as stated, if there are no holdups, they intend to sign the agreement the day after tomorrow.

Text Agreed Upon

TA151743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Tomorrow, 16 May, the agreement with Lebanon is to be brought to the parliament in Jerusalem and Beirut for approval after agreement was achieved this evening on the final text of the agreement in all its languages. Since the parliaments are to vote tomorrow, the delegation will fly on Tuesday, 17 May, from Khaldah to Qiryat Shemona for the signing ceremonies in both those places that have hosted the delegations over the last 5 months. Me'ir Einstein reports from Netanya.

[Einstein] Five months of discussions have ended. The agreement is prepared and ready in four languages, after the delegations spent 7 hours today going over the versions in French and Arabic. The work of translating went well and to the satisfaction of all sides and the Israeli delegation spokesman, Avi Pazner, welcomed the end product.

[Begin Pazner recording] Yes, I think that we can welcome the end product, at least in everything that involves the negotiating teams. Today we went over the French and Arabic versions after we had finished, on Friday, going over the English version. Everything is now ready for signing. I think the next step is now the Knesset debate tomorrow and the debate in the Lebanese parliament, tomorrow, too and after that there will already be the signing ceremony. [end recording]

[Einstein] At the end of the long day of discussions, the date and place where the signing ceremonies are to be were not officially published, and this is because the agreement is to be brought for discussion tomorrow to the Knesset and the Lebanese Parliament. However, if the agreement is ratified as expected in both legislative houses, the signing ceremonies will be held one after the other in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona, with the delegations flying from one place to the other and signing the agreement. The head of the Israeli delegation, David Kimche, said today at the end of the deliberations that in the existing circumstances it is a good agreement and the deliberations, in his view, did not take a long time before the agreement was concluded.

[Begin Kimche recording] Not such a long time. There are international agreements that took years. This took altogether 4 and 1/2 months. This is the best thing we could obtain in the existing circumstances. [end recording]

[Einstein] David Kimche also said that Israel hopes Syria will not reject the agreement, because it is clear that we will not be able to begin implementing the agreement if the Syrians do not accept it. Kimche added that in the end he hopes the Syrians will leave Lebanon. We, Kimche said, want to bring our soldiers home soon. Well, the forms are ready, signing is to take place this Tuesday, but the implementation — that depends on the Syrians.

Further Details on Agreement

TA151812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Spokesmen from the Lebanese delegation to the talks held in Netanya today reported that the agreement that has been completed states that Israeli forces will leave Lebanon within 8-12 weeks. The departure is dependent on the departure of the Syrians and the terrorists from Lebanon.

It has been reported from Beirut that Israel has warned Lebanon that if the Syrians and terrorists do not leave by the time set by Israel, Jerusalem will regard the agreement as null and void. President al-Jumayyil reported this today to Lebanese religious leaders when he asked them for their support for the agreement. For the moment, people in Beirut are saying, Israel has not set a date for the completion of the Syrians' and terrorists' departure.

The spokesman of the Israeli delegation to the Netanya talks has said that the completed version will be fully published, with its appendices and the maps connected with it. He reported, however, that Israel would not publish the letters it would exchange with the United States about the agreement.

Our correspondent notes that the debate to be held in the Knesset tomorrow is about the government's announcement on the agreement and not a ratification of the agreement itself, since this has not been laid on the Knesset table.

PLO Demands Separate Negotiations

TA131307 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The PLO is demanding separate negotiations with Lebanon for the evacuation of its fighters from Lebanese soil. Some 8,000 PLO members are still in Lebanon.

PLO officials in Damascus have said that they would demand guarantees for the well-being of the Palestinian residents of Lebanon. It is believed that another difficulty will arise over finding countries of refuge for the evacuated PLO fighters.

Rabin Criticizes Agreement

TA151806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Yitzhaq Rabin said this evening on his return from the United States that the United States and Israel made a serious mistake by ignoring Syria and the Soviet Union during the negotiations with Lebanon. Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports:

[Tzur] The Soviet Union and its satellite, Syria, will not permit a political solution to the problem of Lebanon. And without them there is no value to the agreement achieved between Isreal and Lebanon with U.S. mediation.

MK Yitzhaq Rabin said that the Soviet Union's goal was to put an end to U.S. hegemony in the Middle East and force the United States to incorporate the Russians in the negotiations, on a new basis. It is against this background that Mr Rabin also sees Israel's failure in the agreement achieved with Lebanon and which is due to be signed the day after tomorrow.

[Begin Rabin recording] The Lebanese-Israeli agreement is, of course, an agreement in which we can feel just how badly the government erred with delusions before and during the war regarding the setting of far-reaching political goals. Today it is already hardly a question of reasonable security arrangements that will guarantee the nonreturn of the PLO to southern Lebanon and jeopardizing the settlements and inhabitants of the north. If only we could be certain that the agreement, as it is now being presented, will achieve even just this.

Therefore, the agreement, at the moment, is a conditional one. If Syria and the Soviet Union say no — or they say we were not partners in the deliberations, we did not sign the agreement, what do you want of us, that you should conclude an agreement, bring it to us ready, concluded and signed —should we sign alone? Syria is not in such a situation to have to do this. The Soviet Union is not in such a situation that it has to accept dictates. The situation has totally changed to their benefit. [end recording]

USSR Incorporation in Peace Process Opposed

TA131423 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 May 83 pp 1, 11

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel will oppose the Soviet Union's incorporation into the political process in Lebanon and it has explained this position in political contacts on a senior level with the United States.

Washington has confirmed the maintenance of contacts with Soviet diplomats, but it reassured Israel that it has no intention of initiating Moscow's incorporation in the political process in the Middle East, including the achievement of an arrangement with Lebanon.

The Americans explained that they intend to oppose any Soviet initiative for the convening of a special conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the evaluation in Jerusalem is that there may be a global U.S.-Soviet compromise arrangement according to which the Soviet Union would support the evacuation of the Syrian Army from Lebanon and the achievement of stability there in return for a U.S. concession on the issue of the stationing of ballistic missiles in Europe.

Israel will not be dragged into following the rules of the game that the Syrians are trying to set with the encouragement of the Soviet Union. Both of them are making use of a coordinated strategy whose purpose is to stop the approval of the agreement with Lebanon. This strategy is being used in the field by Syria and the terrorists, reinforcing the military deployment and creating interfactional tension in Lebanon and a Soviet attempt to create a war atmosphere with statements, threats, and the evacuation of diplomats from the capital of Lebanon, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said yesterday in an exclusive interview with MA'ARIV.

Mr Levi stressed that the Soviet Union and Syria knew the approval of the agreement would put Syria in the position of being a conquering power in the eyes of the Arab world and the international community, refusing to evacuate at the request of the Lebanese Government.

The deputy prime minister noted that Israel was determined to prevent a conflagration on the northern border while remaining alert and taking the required precautions. He said it was difficult to understand those who were demanding a departure from Lebanon and, at the same time, opposing the agreement.

The deputy prime minister pointedly criticized the position of Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon against the agreement, without mentioning him by name. He said: "For those who think that only a permanent presence in Lebanon will guarantee our needs, the agreement is superfluous. There is no need for negotiations; there is no need to speak about attempts to achieve an arrangement. With all due respect, an agreement signed with a sovereign state and based on a recognition of its sovereignty and independence does not fit in with remaining on its soil. The agreement and security arrangement has been obtained by, was, and is supported by the chief of staff and the Defense Ministry and for me they are the institutions authorized to decide what security arrangements are good for Israel."

Present Border Tensions With Syria Discussed

Sharon Proposes Plan

TA151558 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 May 83

[Excerpt] Minister Ari'el Sharon said today at the Cabinet session that the Soviets have no interest in an extended Syrian military move and he thinks that they are a restraining element from this point of view. Sharon presented a five-point operational plan to the ministers.

First, Sharon suggests bringing a big force from the Lebanese Army, accompanied by MNF soldiers, into the Ash-Shuf area. The Lebanese Army will be the one to protect the city of Beirut

and prevent the war among the sects.

Second, Sharon suggests stationing the UNIFIL soldiers who are now located in the south doing nothing between the IDF units and those of the Syrian Army, thus erecting a buffer between the armies. The third point is strengthening the Haddad forces and increasing their number.

In addition, Sharon thinks that the United States imposed various sanctions on Israel. These should be stopped — first of all the ban on the F-16's. Moreover, the United States should unequivocally warn the Soviets that the United States does not intend to leave the area.

The prime minister asked: What does controlling the Ash-Shuf mountains mean? When the Lebanese Army and the MNF are discussed, how can we make them do it? Sharon: We should hold immediate contacts with the Americans and explain the danger existing in the present situation.

Minister Sharon's plan was not discussed in today's Cabinet session and will most probably be brought before the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs.

Moshe Levi on Threat

TA152006 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The IDF must prepare itself for the possibility of the Syrians' taking advantage of the tension in Lebanon to try to conquer the Golan Heights. This was said today by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi at the end of a tour he made of IDF positions on the Hermon and southern Lebanon in which he studied the alertness there. The chief of staff was accompanied today by our military correspondent Dan Scemama.

[Begin videotape][Scemama] Do you expect a confrontation with the Syrians?

[Levi] It seems to me that a confrontation with the Syrians is primarily a Syrian question, because we have no interest in such a confrontation. In contrast, we really do have many reports. The reports are comprehensive and from different areas. They speak not only of reinforcement in Lebanon; we have reports about preparations in the Golan Heights, too, also about preparations in the Syrian rear,and if you only open a paper and see, there is a very intensive campaign of propaganda and the introduction of great tension into the entire area in which we live.

[Scemama] Do you think that, other than the agreement in Lebanon, the problem of the Syrians with the agreement with Lebanon, they also have intentions concerning the Goaln Heights, since you mentioned the Golan Heights?

[Levi] We must always speak about intentions cautiously. The Syrians' basic intentions are declared and the intention is to bring about a military confrontation and to try, militarily, to achieve what the Syrians see as their objective. It seems to me that the Syrians always do this. There is nothing new here. What can be assumed is that, in the wake of developments in the Lebanese sphere, the process, whether by a process of deterioration through an initiated move, could also reach the Golan Heights. From our viewpoint, our preparedness should not only concentrate on the point being dealt with at the moment such as, for example, a possible interference with the approval of the agreement by the Lebanese Parliament, but on the broader front — preparedness and alertness throughout the entire sector.

[Scemama] How should we react? You say, preparedness. Sufficient preparedness on this matter?

[Levi] Our first reaction should be an examination of the facts that exist in the field and whether the deployment, as we have now in the field, as it is deployed, as it is prepared, can respond tothe possibilities of Syrian activity and that is indeed being done. So we have the foundations. The second thing is to cautiously examine every development. Such a process, of deterioration between two military bodies, sometimes has a dynamics which gathers momentum because of misunderstandings or because of lack of caution and so the forces, both, as they are to be trained and as I have the impression from what is occurring in the field, know exactly how to distinguish what they are required to do and for what they ought to be prepared to get working.[end videotape]

DAVAR Comments on Soviet Moves in Area

TA131340 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 May 83 p 18

[Commentary by Yehoshu'a Tadmor: "The Russians Are Not Evacuating"]

[Excerpt] It is very important to study the methods and tactics of the Soviets working in the field in close cooperation with the Syrians and the terrorists and with the Druze, without the Soviets leaving their "fingerprints." Their moves are for the most part concealed and only the results are overt. Take the affair of the evacuation of the diplomats from Beirut and Damascus. Soviet denials followed, but these mean nothing. It can now be said with full confidence that the Soviets evacuated whom they evacuated since they knew in advance about the attacks that the Syrians and Druze were preparing for Beirut.

It appears that neither the Soviets nor the Syrians correctly evaluated the chances of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement being approved and, when they suddenly realized that the negotiations were close to their conclusion, they understood they had lost a "round" and could only stop the signing with fire. The Soviets then decided to evacuate the diplomatic teams from Beirut since there was the fear that they would be caught in the fire. The lie was exposed when the Soviets claimed this was a question of normal summer leave beginning in May, except that this leave generally begins in June-July. It is not inconceivable that the Druze, who have a long account to settle with the Christians and long to start the revenge process, would have done the black work of actually opening fire on Beirut.

But the Russians were in on the secret of the operation. They and the Syrians believed that a serious conflagration of 1-2 days would be enough to deter and break the Christians' leaders. But they erred in their calculations. The Christians had "folded" the day before that and it is not inconceivable that Amin al-Jumayyil

and his prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, will now, after being given honors, be invited to the presidential palace in Damascus, following the method of a very heavy stick and a carrot, in order to begin negotiations over a new agreement for an evacuation of forces which would turn Lebanon into a Syrian protectorate.

What will be left of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is not hard to guess, unless the United States uses its full power. It is surprising that the Israeli ministers did not understand in time how matters were going and did not hurry to sign.

When did the change begin? When did the regional conflict turn into an interbloc, U.S.-Soviet one? As soon as the draft agreement was formulated with the U.S. seal of approval, with Secretary of State Shultz shuttling from Jerusalem to Beirut and urging the sides to sign, while warning that Damascus and Moscow would do everything to torpedo the agreement, from that moment the struggle became an interbloc one. This is an almost direct struggle, because both sides are working with the help of an envoy, by "proxy." This means that Moscow would, perhaps, have swallowed an Israeli-Lebanese agreement, but found it hard to swallow a "pax Americana."

A U.S. peace with an almost independent Israeli-Lebanese agreement. The strategic damage to the Soviet Union was very limited. But a U.S. return to the Middle East via a Lebanese crisis, with Marines and a multinational force, with the 6th Fleet sailing on the horizon, is something very grave from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union. That appears to it to be a strategic threat to its southern borders, with the new U.S. presence being at a distance of less than 1,000 miles from the Black Sea bases. Would Israel have been capable of signing a direct agreement with Lebanon without vigorous U.S. mediation? It is very doubtful; Lebanon, in its weakness, would not have dared to do so.

The Soviets and Syrians won a significant "round" by causing a postponement in the signing of the agreement and perhaps — who knows? — its complete cancellation, too. The Syrians also lost a "round" when they were forced to declare that they would not be the first to open fire on Israel. The tension and risks over the last few days were too great.

At this stage the fight is drawn. It would, of course, be better for Israel to quickly sever itself from Lebanon and bring its soldiers home, but anyone who gets involved in the Lebanese quagmire against the background of an interbloc complication needs wisdom and mercy from heaven.

In the meantime the Soviets and Syrians are not giving up. Together with the campaign of pressure and threats, they are now aiming at bringing in the Security Council and getting a suitable resolution passed which will call on the two superpowers to begin discussions between themselves to find a peaceful solution. Moscow wanted this all the time and if it gets it, heaven help peace for Galilee and heaven help Israeli assets, both political and security, whose cancellation Moscow will insist upon with the same aggressiveness with which it insisted on foiling the agreement with Lebanon.

All the more so, since on several of the clauses in dispute between Israel and the United States there is more proximity between Moscow and Washington than there is between Washington and Israel. This being so, the struggle is complicated. It is no longer just between Israel and Lebanon, but to a great extent between the two superpowers. Israel and Lebanon are now in the arms of the United States and even Israel's moves and movement of forces need approval.

Levi Interviewed on Syria, Economy, Polls

TA140935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 14 May 83

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi by Amnon Nadav; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, are we on the eve of a war with Syria in Lebanon?

[Answer] I hope not. This does not depend on Israel. Israel has declared more than once that it is not interested in a flareup, or in war with Syria. But the fact is that the Syrians are trying to dictate the rules of the game to us. Israel, with the alertness and the close following of what is happening, is ready for any situation, but nonetheless is adamant to prevent any flareup. The Syrians, together with the Soviets, are interested in foiling the agreement at any price. They understand that this agreement will put the Syrians in a position as an occupying force in Lebanon which refuses to evacuate despite the request of the Lebanese administration. In the eyes of the Arabs, Syria will seem to be the one who is preventing the IDF withdrawal and, in the eyes of world public opinion, Russia one preventing the return of sovereignty to Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, you say Israel is firmly resolved to prevent a flareup with the Syrians. What is it doing and what should it do in your opinion to achieve this goal?

[Answer] We are keeping a close watch on the situation. We are not being dragged into every intercommunal flareup in Lebanon. We will not play into the hands of the Syrians and the Russians. Israel is determined to bring the agreement to a successful outcome. As I see it, the agreement serves Israel's interests. Under no circumstances should we be the policeman in Lebanon. However, we must do our utmost to achieve conditions that will on the one hand ensure the security of our settlements and on the other work toward ushering in a new era between the two countries. That is what Syria fears. I think that there has been good progress in this regard. As for the security arrangements, a central fact should again be mentioned: Apart from the warning stations, we have achieved all the points we worked out.

[Question] Major Sa'd Haddad?

[Answer] Israel is not abandoning him. However, it must always be recalled that Haddad is not an Israeli — he is Lebanese. In the past, there was a countroversy over whether the Lebanese would agree to his returning to their ranks. Of course, we have not been blessed with many friends in the region, but Haddad has proved himself faithfully. However, when there is an agreement, one must view the process and the future, the new era, and take care not to abandon Haddad — but also not regard

Israel's security as being dependent on him alone. This happy medium, the agreement, and the terms that have been laid down by General Headquarters and the Defense Ministry — with both these bodies attesting that it is a good agreement and one that ensures our security — this is what I base my opinion on. And if those elements say that the agreement is good — with supervision centers, joint patrols, a Lebanese commitment not to allow the presence of forces hostile to Israel, with the condition that Syria and the terrorists withdraw — then I think that once those objectives, which the agreement contains, are achieved — for that further effort is required — then it will be possible to say that this war has achieved more than the objectives that were set out at the beginning.

We did not go to war to remove the Syrians or to achieve peace. We went to war to remove the threat to our settlements. I think that we destroyed the terrorists' infrastructure. The details of the agreement surpass the goals we set for ourselves. I think that, all in all, this will be a good agreement.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, if it is so good, why is Minister Sharon coming out against the agreement publicly, in New York, in the United States?

[Answer] Let me clarify that I did not say it was so good. For terminating the state of war, for ensuring the basic conditions, and for a new era in relations, I think this agreement is good. Now, as for whoever thought that our security could only be secured by our maintaining a permanent presence in Lebanon, the agreement is superfluous. Also, one cannot have a signed political accord between two countries, at the center of which is recognition of one another's sovereignty, and at the same time demand a permanent presence. So what is the alternative? An all out flareup? What kind of approach is that? Do we end the war or achieve anything by doing that? Or should we become a policeman in Lebanon? That approach is unacceptable to me.

[Question] Is the war in Lebanon one of the factors behind the situation besetting the Israeli economy today?

[Answer] No. It is part of the cause. There are developments both at home and abroad, some objective and others subjective. There are economic difficulties. From time to time, we must examine whether the tools we prepared when we drew up the budget are capable of dealing with the situation that has developed, given the changes that have occurred. For example, the doctors strike is a very severe strike. Above all, it hurts the lower classes, tens of thousands of families, children, old people, and invalids. Its impact is felt in the development towns and the low-income neighborhoods. This is an outrage.

[Question] Are you calling for a change in economic policy, in labor relations?

[Answer] I do not make declarations or slogans like: Change the economic policy. No. Economic policy is important, it is the basis. If a certain development occurs that harms the entire economy, then one must not give in to all the demands and cause the situation to deteriorate. On the other hand, one must not dig in one's heels and say one is not playing. This does not mean sacrificing objectives. It is known who loses out — the general public. This is a tragedy. And if one is convinced that there are distortions, they must be corrected, and one must also find a gradual way so as to prevent a collapse. To repeat, I think that both sides must compromise — there is no question in this matter of one side defeating the other — everyone knows this, and the sooner the better.

[Question] Have the public opinion polls showing a decline in the Likud's popularity and a rise in the Alignment's also contributed to your conclusion that a reexamination, a reassessment,is necessary?

[Answer] No. I see the developments, the changes, the difficulties, and that cruel strike too, with all that it causes. It is impossible to say: I have a policy and I will adhere to it and see how things work out. You do not live in a vacuum. Just as one must not succumb, one must also not stand on the sidelines as if we have decided on our policy and come what may we will stick to it as though nothing happened.

[Question] And the polls, sir?

[Answer] Polls provide some indication of mood. You can ignore them...

[Question, interrupting] Are you worried by them?

[Answer] Yes, I am. And I do not think that by ignoring them we are addressing the situation and improving the atmosphere. One must see what one has to do, and there are many areas in which work can be done. The government team must examine methods of action. It must first of all look at how it functions as a united team and stop the stupid running around that exists on the party level also. Ultimately, it will emerge that this does not hurt this or that individual but rather the party's foundations. It will be good if we wise up and abandon this luxury which produces nothing and only weakens the movement.

In concluding, I would say that the war contributes to the situation, a war that continues and does not create joy among the people. If we succeed in bringing all those things to a good conclusion, creating understanding among the members, uniting the ranks, and establishing communication among the various elements, then there will be a sobering up involving developments and changes that are conducive to being prepared, also from time to time, for an examination of the situation. I am certain that if we do that, we will be able — and I have no doubt about this — to change the atmosphere, and the polls too. He who sits in the government has the tools to create a change. It depends more on him than on the opposition.

Levi on Begin, Agreement

TA151141 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 May 83 p 3

[Report on interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi by Avi Bettelheim — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Asked about the prime minister's mood recently, Minister Levi said, "Mr Begin is functioning — he is familiar with all matters and handles the substantial issues that are

topical. Yet there is no way one could conceal the fact that sometimes he is worried and concerned. It would have worried me had things not been that way. The prime minister has conducted a prolonged war. The matter of the prisoners of war and the missing in action bothers him very much, and he constantly grieves over the death of his wife."

The following are a number of additional points to which Minister David Levi addressed himself:

Settlement in Judaea and Samaria — "The settlement in Judaea and Samaria does not come at the expense of the development towns and distressed neighborhoods. Moreover, the subsidies given to Judaea and Samaria are no larger than those given to development towns. At present there are more than 10,000 vacant apartments in the development towns all over the country, and what we need in those places now is an industrial revolution, whose first buds can be observed in the industrial bloc areas that are being established in the Galilee."

Construction work in Jerusalem — "The construction work in Jerusalem over the past 4 years has exceeded anything done in any other period. During this period 15,000 apartments were built there, and of them 10,000 are for the public. There is a dispute in Jerusalem between two concepts: The one is Mayor Teddy Kollek's and the other is mine. Teddy forgets that if it were not for the establishment of faits accomplis in order to curb the Arab encroachment aimed at closing Jerusalem in, an Arab majority would have taken over the city, and he fears that very much. What is certain is that the Neve Ya'aqov neighborhood would otherwise have been totally disconnected from the city today, if not for the construction campaign we conducted."

The agreement with Lebanon — "The agreement with Lebanon is a big step toward future peace. This is an agreement that includes agreed security arrangements, joint supervision stations, joint patrols, a Lebanese pledge not to permit hostile elements to settle on its soil, and a Lebanese-U.S. commitment to remove all the foreign forces simultaneously with the IDF's withdrawal. The implementation of that agreement constitutes an achievement that goes far beyond the goals set on the eve of the war's outvreak.

"The coordination we currently have with the United States makes it possible for us to pass this test and achieve an agreement with Lebanon. I am a proud Jew and I am all for this pride, but we must not forget that Israel does not have the backing of many friends in the world. Relations with the United States are important for us, and one must always bear this in mind, without at the same time giving up things that are essential for Israel."

Thousands of Families To Move Into Settlements

TA151225 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 May 83 p 6

[Report by Mordekhay Elkan]

[Text] Thousands of families will live in the new settlements of 'Immanu'el, Nofim, Oranit, and Sha'are Tiqva — which are being built in western Samaria by private entrepreneurs — within the next 3 years. As a result of this building momentum, the Cabinet will allocate resources for Jewish settlement in the more distant parts of Samaria, where private enterprise is far less.

This was reported to MA'ARIV by Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel in the course of a tour of Samaria he held late last week for Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

The first 400 families are expected to arrive in 'Immanu'el, the city for religious people, within 3 months. Another 1,000 families will arrive there within 18 months. 'Immanu'el is planned to absorb 10,000 families, including many from the United States and Europe. An industrial zone that will provide employment for some 1,000 families is planned there. A large part of the industrial plants there will be established by the Margolis family from London. The Galezky family from Milan, Italy, will set up a jewelery manufacturing plant there.

Some 1,200 families will reside in Oranit, built east of Kibbutz Hahoreshim. Of them, 400 have purchased plots for private buildings, and an additional 200 families have already commissioned apartments from the "Delta" company, which is building the settlement. The first group of settlers planned for Oranit includes hundreds of engineers as well as some 70 doctors, most of them from the Sheba medical center at Tel Hashomer.

Development work is under way in Nofim, planned by architect Shmu'el Shaqed, and work to build the settlement itself will start soon.

So far only two families live in Sha'are Tiqva, established by the Judaea and Samaria Company. Some 100 families are expected to arrive there within a year, and the settlement is planned for some 700 families.

Arens Refuses Officers' Requests for Positions

TA131648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The defense minister has informed Major General Yehoshu'a Sagi and Brigadier General 'Amos Yaron that they will not get the jobs they had sought. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned that Minister Arens informed Gen Sagi he would not be appointed the defense and armed forces attache in Washington or the head of the IDF Planning Branch. Instead, he offered him another job, but it looks as if Gen Sagi is not interested in it.

Minister Arens made it clear to Brig Gen 'Amos Yaron that he would not be promoted to major general, and will not be appointed the head of the IDF Manpower Branch, although this possibility was mentioned prior to Yaron's departure for a visit to the FRG.

Our military correspondent points out that Minister Arens' refusal to appoint Sagi and Yaron to the above-mentioned posts has triggered differences of opinion between him and senior IDF circles. The defense minister's media affairs adviser reported in reaction that the deliberations and discussions on Sagi and Yaron's future jobs have not yet ended. He emphasized that the defense minister offered both senior posts and is putting a lot of time and effort into making appointments.

Sagi 'Highly Regarded' by U.S.

TA131722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 May 83

[Excerpt] Following the defense minister's announcements to Major General Yehoshu'a Sagi and Brigadier General 'Amos Yaron that they would not be appointed to the jobs they had wanted, IDF sources said that Minister Arens' opposition to the appointment of Yehoshu'a Sagi as the defense and armed forces attache to the United States is surprising. They said that many high-ranking, senior U.S. circles, including Ambassador Lewis, have expressed high esteem for Gen Sagi.

Soldiers Sentenced for Refusing Lebanon Service

TA142010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Two reserve soldiers have been sentenced to prison terms for refusing to serve in Lebanon. Sergeant No'am Kaminer from Jerusalem was sentenced to 28 days' imprisonment, and Corporal David Rotfield from Rehovot got 35 days in prison.

So far, 51 reserve soldiers have been tried and imprisoned for refusing to serve in Lebanon, and 16 of them are currently in jail.

Soviet Peace Movement Delegation Arrives

TA131602 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1445 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 13 May (ITIM) — A high-ranking delegation of the Soviet peace movement arrived in Israel today to attend celebrations to mark the 38th anniversary of the victory of the allies over the Nazis. In a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport, the deputy director of the NOVOSTI news agency, Dr Karen Khachaturov, compared the massacre at Babi Yar with what happened in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon.

The delegation includes Dr Igor Belyayev, a member of the presidium of the WPC and Foreign news editor of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA paper, who is considered an expert on Middle East affairs, and (Glikas Kostas), chairman of a kolkhoz in Lithuania who holds the title of Hero of Labor in the Soviet Union, as well as two singers and two players who will perform at rallies which will be held during the next week throughout the country to mark the victory over the Nazis. The first rally will take place on Saturday at the Red Army forest.

The head of the delegation, Khachaturov, recalled that the Soviet Union suffered the largest number of casualties in World War II and that is why its greatest interest is peace and it is now striving to prevent a nuclear catastrophe in the world.

Replying to a question as to why the Soviet Union is opposed to an agreement between Israel and Lebanon, Khachaturov said that the Soviet Union favors a peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon but demands that all foreign forces — and first and foremost the Israeli troops — be evacuated from that country.

"It is impossible to conduct negotiations with an occupying country," he said and added: "Would we have held negotiations with Hitler while the German Army stood at Moscow's doorstep?" He nevertheless noted that the Soviet Union strives for the existence of an independent and sovereign Lebanon and supports Israel's right to live in peace and security.

Replying to a question as to why the Soviet press then compares the war in Lebanon to the Nazi invasion of Europe, the head of the delegation said: "The Nazis used genocidal methods and the actions perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people also constitute genocide." Nevertheless, he went on, "We are not drawing an analogy between the Nazis and Israel, but the methods are similar and what happened in Sabra and Shatila resembles the events at Babi Yar."

When pressed by journalists who argued that after all the Israelis had not been the ones who committed the murders in the refugee camps, another member of the delegation, Dr Igor Belyayev, replied that they knew that it was not the Israelis who perpetrated the murders but they had assisted those who did. "We agree with what was said in the findings of the Kahan commission, and with the remarks of Justice Baraq, who in his conclusions cited the sentences against Japanese war criminals after the war." "After all, Professor Leibowitz [Israeli antiwar ideologue] compares the actions of the IDF to those of the Nazis," Belyayev added to justify himself.

The delegates added that the official Soviet assessment of the Israeli Government's actions does not contradict the purposes of the delegation's visit, since the Soviet Union also takes a positive view of the peace forces operating in Israel that are demanding that the IDF pull out of Lebanon.

In contrast, the delegates justified the Soviet actions. "We were asked by the Afghan Government to save the country from the threat of external intervention. The Lebanese Government did not invite the Israeli occupation," they argued. The heads of the delegation noted that they do not intend to confer with government representatives during their stay in Israel, and they are not carrying any tidings about the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel.

The delegation was greeted by RAKAH representatives and by Yoram Gozansky, the secretary general of the Israeli-Soviet friendship movement in Israel.

Exports to Lebanon Drop Due to Restrictions

TA151014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The restrictions imposed by the Lebanese Government on Israeli imports have begun to be felt. Israeli exports to Lebanon dropped by approximately one-third in April compared to over $3 million worth of exports in each of the 3 preceding months. At the same time, our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger reports that there has been a steep rise in the passage of goods intended for Lebanon via Israel. Many Lebanese importers prefer to make their orders through the Haifa port.

ALGERIA

Libya's Al-'Ubaydi Arrives on Visit 14 May

LD141908 Algiers APS in English 1425 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Algiers, 14/5/83 (APS) — Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Commission of the Libyan External Relations Popular Bureau flew in on Saturday. Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi was greeted by Mr Boualem Bessaiah, information minister and Salah Benkabi, head of the Department of Arab Countries to the Foreign Ministry. Mr 'Abd al-'Ati said, in a statement to the press, his visit, "comes within the framework of continuous consultations between the two [word indistinct] of the Algerian and Libyan revolutions.

"I am holding a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Chadli Bendjedid on the situation which is prevailing on the Arab plane", he said.

Mr 'Abd al-'Ati added his visit will be an opportunity to talk with Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign minister, on matters of common interest and the reinforcement of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Meets With Brahimi

LD152237 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Brahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, received today 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Talks between them during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. The talks were attended on the Algerian side by Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Abd al-Qadir Azzouf, Assistant SecretaryGeneral of the Foreign Ministry Abd al-Kadir (Belkasi), and Director of the Arab Countries Section of the Foreign Ministry Salah Benkobi; and on the Libyan side by the Libyan ambassador in Algiers.

This afternoon 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi left Algiers after a visit during which he delivered a message to Chedli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. He was seen off at the airport by Information Minister Boualem Bessaiah.

Lebanese Envoy Briefs Bendjedid on Agreement

NC151512 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid is now meeting in Algiers with President Al-Jumayyil's envoy, Minister Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat, who conveyed to him an oral message from the president of the republic on the Lebanese stand on the draft agreement, which aims at withdrawing the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

In a telephone call from Algiers, a national news agency correspondent said that the meeting began at 1600 Beirut time, 1500 Algiers time. He said that Minister al-Bisat has briefed the Algerian president on the full text of the draft agreement. He is explaining as of now the proposed agreement.

Further on Meeting

NC151836 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The meeting between Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and President Al-Jumayyil's envoy Minister Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat ended a short while ago. A national news agency correspondent in Algiers said that the meeting was positive and that President Bendjedid showed complete understanding of the Lebanese position and of every decision Lebanon makes to oust the Israeli forces from its territory. Minister Al-Bisat will leave for Tunis tonight on the second leg of his tour of the Arab Maghreb.

LIBYA

JANA Reports Rebellion Among Palestinian Forces

LD131113 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Beirut, Rajab 31, May 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A wide scale rebellion broke out amongst Palestinian forces stationed in Al-Biqa'Vvalley. The rebellions forces were the Yarmouk and other units led by Abu Musa, this erupted into a revolution led by Abu-Salih and Abu Musa who took control of Fatah forces in the area and controlled the whole of Al-Biqa' Valley and the road leading to Syria. Former leaders were disarmed and most of them were arrested. Palestinian brigades were purged of their right wing factions while some of them escaped. Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] was trapped in Tasa Laba' [as received] and Colonel Abu-Musa replaced him as leader of the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' Valley.

Palestinian revolutionary forces hailed this as the true Fatah revolution till victory, and not Fatah of hesitation and surrender.

Abu-Salih refused all attempts of reconciliation made by right wing Palestinian factions and rejected any dialogue before bringing to trial those responsible for the Beirut war and those who left the camps defenceless until they fell to the enemy who occupied them and destroyed them and those who conspired against the resistance and drove it out of Lebanon.

The Palestinian factions hope that the camp would be a peaceful and bloodless one.

Meanwhile Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] retaliated by arresting six Fedayeen belonging to Abu-Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group and executed them. Their bodies were mutilated and thrown in the streets, a act which caused anger, disgust, and mutiny among the factions of all the Palestinian resistance.

MOROCCO

Prime Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

LD131442 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1325 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Maati Bouabid received Soviet Ambassador to Morocco Yevgeniy Nersesov at his office this morning. Discussions during the meeting covered political, economic and cultural relations between Morocco and the USSR. The two men also exchanged views on international issues. The ambassador acquainted the prime minister with the progress of the Geneva disarmament talks. Bouabid and the Soviet ambassador also discussed the Middle East and the situation in Lebanon.

Boucetta Departs on Visit to West Africa

LD131434 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1325 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Mhamed Boucetta, the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, left Morocco today with messages from King Hassan II for the heads of state of Sengal, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon.

At Sale airport he made a statement to the press.

[Begin Boucetta recording] I am carrying messages from King Hassan II to a number of his brother African leaders. This time, the messages are addressed to the heads of state of Senegal, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon. These messages fall within the framework of constant consultations between Morocco and the majority of African countries, particularly the friendly and fraternal countries, in order to discuss matters of common interest as well as social, regional and continental issues. At this particular time, the exchange covers matters of interest to the African Continent.

As is known, the king of Morocco is a founding member of the OAU and is eager to preserve it as a tool for liberating Africa politically and economically and to ensure its continued solidarity. At the same time, the king is eager to ensure respect for the decisions these heads of state adopt in matters affecting the continent and its peoples. In view of this and in view of the recent developments concerning the OAU and its normal functioning, it is essential to hold consultations over measures that should be taken by Morocco and other countries of the OAU.

There is also another matter which concerns us, namely the Saharan question and the Nairobi resolutions. The king has decided to hold consultations in this regard with all countries having strong relations with Morocco in particular, and all countries in general. Further consultations will be held with other countries in the coming days and weeks.

King Greets Armed Forces on Anniversary

LD141627 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 14 May 83

[Order of the Day issued 13 May by King Hassan II, supreme commander and chief of General Staff, on the anniversary of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces]

[Text] Officers, warrant officers and soldiers:

Our Royal Armed Forces today observe the 27th anniversary of their foundation. With the creation of these forces on 14 May 1956 Morocco exercised its national sovereignty in one of its fundamental areas. Our armed forces began as the nucleus of a young army. Thanks to God, over the years they have become the most important power and pillar of the nation protecting and supporting our country in its successful march toward progress, advancement and development.

Officers, warrant officers and soldiers:

You are the pride of our homeland and of our country. The world looks at you with respect and with admiration, lauding your courage and devotion and appreciating your spirit of sacrifice and the readiness of each one of you to give and to sacrifice at any time.

Our Royal Armed Forces, through their indefatigable work for the completion of our territorial unity, remain a fortified bastion and a fundamental factor in the defeat of all hostile forces and schemes.

Officers, warrant officers and soldiers:

Through your permanent vigilance you have managed to achieve peace, security and stability in our regions, which were regained from colonialism and liberated from foreign domination, so that the citizens today live in them securely and safely side by side with you.

Officers, warrant officers and soldiers:

Through your conviction, which is the conviction of every citizen of Morocco concerning the legitimacy of its rights, you have contributed most to the triumph of this legitimacy and you have proven to the entire world that the Moroccan soldier is not repulsed by any force in the defense of the homeland and the national sanctuaries and establishments.

Morocco owes you its gratitude which it expresses in the sincerest way with the feelings of love and appreciation it has for every one of you. As we inform you of our profound satisfaction and congratulate you for the great work you are carrying out, we beseech Almighty and Omnipotent God to maintain over you the grace of guidance and piety and to make you steadfast in the shadow of our immortal motto: God; the Homeland, the King.

[Signed] Hassan ibn Muhammad, Fes, 13 May 1983

SUDAN

NumayriReviewsGovernment'sForeignPolicy
JN151402KhartoumSUNAinArabic1040GMT15May83

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri asserted that Sudan's foreign policy is based on our predestined belonging to the African Continent and all the commitments springing from this.

Speaking before the fourth session of the second meeting of the Executive Bureau of the SSU Central Command yesterday, Numayri said that we bear our continent's hopes for progress and the prosperity of its peoples and that we suffer from the problems prevailing in various parts of the African land.

He added that our action in the African arena has been in tune with firm principles from which we do not deviate and with faith and conviction that these principles are proof of understanding and cooperation among the fraternal African countries. Numayri asserted that our relations with the neighboring countries are based on the principle of considering and further entrenching the ties of good neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. At the same time, he added, we do not accept others' interfering in our internal affairs.

The president said that development is Africa's main concern and that good neighborliness is one of the most important conditions for development, indicating that our bilateral relations have been entrusted to joint ministerial committees according to the cooperation framework and that these committees have started to implement this cooperation.

He added that among the objectives of Sudan's foreign policy is to cool down the areas of tension and to contribute to dealing with hotbeds. He stressed that Sudan has fully carried its role out in this regard by taking part in the African committees concerned with solving the continent's disputes, such as the special committee dealing with the Chad problem, the committee dealing with the Moroccan Sahara issue, and the mediation committee between Somalia and Ethiopia. He said that our role in these committees will continue until we achieve the desired accord among the concerned parties.

Numayri stressed that we share Africa's worries regarding the liberation of Namibia and the achievement of the Azanian people's aspirations, confirming that Sudan's stance in this regard is firm and that it is in line with the unanimous African stand.

President Numayri said that Sudan's foreign policy within its bilateral and regional frameworks is not acting in isolation from the OAU. He pointed out that Sudan is one of the OAU's founding states and that Sudan wants to preserve this organization's strength and cohesiveness so it can carry out the role entrusted with it. That accountsfor our participation in the OAU's specialized committee and its cooperative organs, he said, adding that all the African states should give priority to preserving the organization's unity to Africa and prove that it is worthy of running its own affairs and dealing with its own causes.

Numayri stressed that from this premise Sudan dealt with the recent crisis the OAU has been facing since its ministerial conference in Addis Ababa in February 1982. He stated that this subject was the topic of consultations he held with the present OAU chairman and a number of the African brothers.

Numayri said that Sudan's efforts focused on seeking the methods capable of saving the OAU and preserving its unity. Sudan, he added, made proposals that were intended to eliminate the remaining differences by holding a summit conference in any African capital city that will not be a subject of dispute or in the OAU's headquarters in Addis Ababa because holding the summit in Libya under its known leadership will handicap the African meeting.

Numayri asserted that Sudan will participate in the postponed summit conference at the OAU Headquarters in Addis Ababa out of its concern for the organization's unity and cohestion.

On Sudan's relations with the United States, West Europe and Japan, Numayri said that these relations are characterized by a mutural understanding and respect in both the political and economic fields and that these relations have witnessed continued development in various spheres.

On our relations with East Europe, he said that we have good and fruitful relations with Yugoslavia and Romania and our relations with the fraternal PRC have also been strengthened in various spheres.

Numayri added that Sudan's policy at the internal forums is based on discarding polarization and that it is characterized by the courage of outlining our stands on the various issues proposed to us at these forums. He clarified that within the framework of the United Nations, our policy is based on noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and their freedom to choose their own political and social systems without being dictated to by foreign forces. Our policy, he said, is also based on discarding the use of force in settling differences. He stated in this why we condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and why wedenounced the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

On Sudan's policy within the framework of the nonaligned states, Numayri said that Sudan has underlined the necessity of going back to the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement that in the past has witnessed attempts of polarization to divert it from its natural and correct coarse.

As for the ICO's framework, Numayri said that Sudan continued to call for unifying the word of truth and accomplishing the goodness, prosperity, welfare and solidarity of the Islamic peoples.

On economic cooperation on the international and regional levels, Numayri said that our position stems from the collective level within the framework of the international and regional cooperation and coordination organizations and their activities with groups comprising developing countries such as the nonaligned group, the IOC and the Group of 77 to bring about our national objectives and carry out our regional and international duties.

Numayri said that our efforts and moves in the foreign arena have through far sightedness been crowned with fruitful results reflecting the nature of our relations with fraternal Egypt with which we are linked with similar eternal ties. He added that that was exemplified by the signing of the integration charter between Sudan and Egypt in implementation of the will of the two fraternal peoples and in expression of their aspirations and hopes for a better future for the sons of the Nile Valley.

Numayri asserted that the integration charter is a historical document to [word indistinct], regulate and organize already existing relations between the two peoples of the Nile Valley, relations that are deeply rooted in history and are considered as an example to be followed in the Arab and African worlds.

He said that the Sudanese-Egyptian integration worksfor the sake of the Arab solidarity and in response to the slogans raised by the OAU founding fathers.

The Sudanese president concluded his speech by stressing that Sudan's foreign policy in the future will be an extension to this action which we will carry out whenever the opportunity presents itself.

TUNISIA

Libyan Foreign Minister Arrives 15 May

LD152030 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of foreign liaison in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Tunis this afternoon.

In a statement to the TAP reporter, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi said he is carrying a written message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the great fighter President Habib Bourguiba concerning the current Arab situation, in which the Arab nation is being exposed to a Zionist campaign aimed at its entity and existence. He explained that the visit also comes as part of the consultation between President Habib Bourguiba and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Libyan official said that he will take the opportunity of his visit to Tunisia to discuss with Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi strengthening bilateral relations and the question of commencing economic integration of the two countries. Agreement over this was reached between the great fighter President Habib Bourguiba and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during the recent visit of Col al-Qadhdhafi to Tunisia.

'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and the Jamahiriyah representative in Tunis, al-Mahdi Jum'an al-Fazzani.

Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

LD131356 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Beji Caid es-Sebsi this morning received the Soviet ambassador in Tunis, who conveyed to the foreign minister the Soviet Government's position toward Middle East issues. Views on recent developments in the Middle East situation were also exchanged during the meeting.

KENYA

Government Urged To Clarify Ties With Israel

EA131831 Nairobi WEEKLY REVIEW in English 13 May 83 p 1

[Editor Hilary Ngweno article: "Letter From the Publisher"]

[Text] The Kenya Government should make up its mind over its relations with Israel and come out with a public announcement which would end the confusion and uncertainty surrounding its policies towards the Jewish state. The kind of controversy which attended the visit to Kenya of the Israeli dance group Bat Dor last week does not do the image of Kenya any good. In that controversy the public were treated to the spectacle of a government not knowing what exactly its policy was, with at least one Cabinet minister repudiating the decision to allow the dance group into the country and to licence it to perform in public.

There are obviously powerful pressures at work to try to get Kenya to resume diplomatic relations with Israel, the argument being that such a resumption would only rationalise a situation in which the two countries already have extensive commercial and other ties. There is also the view that the diplomatic break with Israel has brought Kenya no tangible benefits in view of the fact that the Arab nations, whom the break was ostensibly meant to please, have not been overly generous with their aid to Kenya and other poor nations on the African continent.

The fact of the matter, of course is that resuming diplomatic relations with Israel will not bring any tangible benefits to Kenya either. Israel lives off hand-outs from the United States and cannot be expected in any meaningful way to contribute financially to Kenya's development. Her relations with South Africa in fields including armament would in any case make resumption of diplomatic relations at this stage a matter of great embarrassment to Kenyans. Be that as it may, the government ought to clear the air with a forthright statement on its intentions.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Comments on OAU

EA132249 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 MAY 83

[Text] The Nigerian foreign affairs minister, Professor Audu, has accused the Western media of branding the OAU as a stereotyped organization. He said the organization is strong and alive in spite of the ill-wishful [as heard] thinking by its enemies. Professor Audu was speaking on his departure at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, after delivering a message to His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi. He reiterated that Nigeria will spare no efforts in keeping the OAU alive to complete the emancipation of Africa.

The Nigerian minister expressed the hope that the heads of African countries will assemble in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, next month to find workable solutions to the problems facing the continent.

Further Materials on Plot To Overthrow Moi

Vice President's Comments

EA142247 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpt] The vice president and minister for home affairs, the Honorable Mwai Kibaki, has warned foreign governments who were grooming a traitor to become president of Kenya that Kenyans were united behind President Daniel Arap Moi and were prepared to take up arms to defend their hard-won uhuru [freedom]. Mr Kibaki said Kenya could not be taken for a ride by imperialists in the manner they have manipulated other African countries. The vice president was addressing a fund-raising meeting in Mugoiri, in Muranga district, in aid of Mbiri constituency bursary fund.

DAILY NATION 14 May Editorial

EA150138 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 May 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Mr President, The Time Is Ripe"]

[Text] Who is the traitor being sponsored by a foreign power to take over the presidency of Kenya? How was the plot to topple President Moi to be implemented? Who in Kenya knows the details? What is being done to prevent the sinister plot from being put into action? These are questions puzzling many minds in Kenya today and, needless to say, it is the moral duty of the government to provide the people with clear and accurate answers now before that dangerous monster known as rumor mongering takes a firmer grip.

Wananchi have very little clue about the plot. All they know is that there is an individual who trusts a foreign power more than he trusts the voters of this country in a bid to the top job as the leader of Kenya. They know this is true because the president himself told them so.

They also know that there is at least one foreign power that has no confidence in the leadership of President Moi and would rather groom a puppet to replace him. Simple reasoning makes them arrive at that conclusion.

It is all very well to expose a dirty political plot that is intended to destroy democracy as we know it in Kenya. But we suggest it is not enough to expose the tip of the iceberg. Only the whole truth will allay people's fears. Past experience shows clearly that it is important to strike while the iron is hot. The country's political stability is at stake.

Just before the August 1 coup attempt many important people were informed about its imminence. It was because those people in authority failed to react immediately to crush the coup attempt before it was launched that the entire nation was landed in the chaotic situation of August 1. That error of judgment must never be repeated.

According to the Kanu parliamentary group secretary, Mr Francis Mutwol, the traitor is a Cabinet minister. But even Mr Mutwol did not reveal the name of the puppet. His only support for the charge he makes seems to be that a Kenyan with secret and powerful foreign political connections intending to topple President Moi cannot be somebody less than a minister. However simplistic that argument may appear it was not challenged by any member of the Cabinet. All the ministers who have spoken on the issue have done so only to condemn the plot and in so doing exonerate their names. As if trying to give the people more clues about the traitor, Mr Mutwol further stated that the minister who was being groomed by foreign powers to take over the presidency of this country has been making several unannounced foreign trips. But even that did not clear the air. The traitor is still as mysterious today as he was when Mr Moi first exposed the plot.

All sorts of suggestions have been made by various leaders about what should be done to the traitor once he is known. Some say he should be asked to resign; others that he should be jailed. But listing retributions before the culprit is identified is simply putting the cart before the horse. It is probable that the plot is being revealed to the people in segments to prepare them for a big shock. If that is so, we can assure President Moi that all Kenyans are prepared for that shock — now. To delay further can only lead to ruinous rumor mongering.

Minister Denies Being Traitor

AB160801 Paris AFP in English 0746 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Nairobi, May 16 (AFP) — Kenya's influential Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo today denied that he was the foreign-backed "traitor" allegedly working to topple President Daniel arap Moi.

Mr Njonjo told reporters in his office here that he was "not being groomed by any foreign power or powers for any office in this country, as has been suggested by certain politicians and the press."

Since President Moi stated a week ago that a foreign power was "grooming a Kenyan politician" for the top office the finger of suspicion has been pointed at Mr Njonjo, who returned yesterday from a trip to Britain.

The minister added today, "I oppose and would oppose any attempt by any foreign power to interfere in Kenya's affairs. My stand on the sanctity of our Constitution and the constitutional process is known."

Mr Njonjo expressed loyalty to President Moi, and said, "I have the fullest confidence in the appropriate authorities in our country to carry out any investigation to unearth whoever this person is that foreign powers are trying to impose on us."

British Envoy Denies UK Plot

EA152322 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD in English 15 May 83 p 1

[By Frank Ojiambo]

[Excerpt] Britain has denied it is the foreign presidency of this country.

British High Commissioner to Kenya Sir Leonard Allinson called on President Moi on Friday morning to personally make his country's position clear over the plot to depose President Moi.

According to a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) news bulletin on Friday night, the meeting was held at the request of the British envoy.

During the meeting, at which several issues were discussed, Sir Allinson expressed concern at the wave of uncertainty that could create the impression that Britain was behind the alleged plot to install a puppet president in Kenya.

Sir Allinson made it absolutely clear that Britain was not involved and underscored the fact that Britain was Kenya's largest trade partner with very close historical and cultural ties.

President Moi was further assured of Britain's confidence in his government, and told that the forthcoming visit to Kenya by the queen of England went to prove this.

A local source that requested anonymity told the SUNDAY STANDARD that the high commissioner's concern may have been brought to the fore by a BBC interview in which a journalist named Britain as the country behind the plot.

CAMEROON

Morocco's Boucetta Delivers Message to Biya

AB151416 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] A Moroccan envoy, the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, was the bearer of a special message from King Hassan II of Morocco to President Paul Biya. The envoy, M'hamed Boucetta, later told the press that his mission centered on the forthcoming OAU summit. He said his country's position on the SDAR question remains unchanged. He said Morocco remains faithful to the OAU resolutions at the Nairobi conference calling for a referendum in Western Sahara. It will be recalled that the Moroccan envoy has already visited Gabon, Ivory Coast, and Senegal, where he was the bearer of messages from King Hassan II of Morocco.

Ahidjo Addresses Nation on Campaign

AB132107 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1915 GMT 13 May 83

[Address by Ahmadou Ahidjo, chairman of the Cameroonian National Union and former president, in Yaounde on the parliamentary campaign — live in French; English version read by announcer, processed from English]

[Text] Campaigns for the election of members of Parliament into the National Assembly begin tomorrow throughout the national territory. Fellow countrymen, it is in your capacity as voters that I am addressing you in order to demonstrate the interest which the Cameroon National Union [CNU], our great national party, attaches to the forthcoming legislative elections. Indeed, in a system of ruling democracy, elections into the National Assembly, like other elections at the local and national levels, are now a familiar act which reflects the effective and continuing participation of the Cameroonian people in the choice of their leaders and in the management of national affairs. You have always accomplished this act with seriousness and enthusiasm and in a spirit of responsibility. You have always shown that you are aware of its basic importance in national life, which is testimony of your good citizenship, attachment to our institutions and fidelity to our great national party which is and remains the driving force behind the political life of the nation.

However, fellow countrymen, as it is often the case in the life of nations, circumstances have today given this familiar act special significance. In this connection, when you go the polls soon, you will certainly, as usual, be showing your unswerving support for the party's policy and your total approval of the choice of the people it considers capable of implementing this policy in the National Assembly for the next 5 years. After the peaceful change that took place at the helm of the state in calm and serenity, with the firm and unreserved support of our great national party, you will also be demonstrating, once and for all, that national life is continuing harmoniously within the respect of the Constitution and in conformity with our basic options of national unity, self-reliance and balanced development, social justice and nonalignment.

Fellow countrymen, this means that, in my capacity as national president of the CNU and on behalf of our great national party, which is particularly concerned with the proper functioning of our national institutions, I am calling upon you to go en masse to the polls in order to show proof, once again, of your maturity and commitment to the success of our common efforts for nation building.

Indeed, such success, among other conditions, presupposes a proper functioning of the state, which is the principal instrument of our will to progress. In a system of ruling democracy, the normal functioning of the state implies that the executive and legislature, in appropriate fields and under the driving force of our great national party, work closely together in expressing and carrying out the great will of the Cameroonian people. Such is the basis of the peace and stability of which our country can legitimately be proud and such is also the source of the vitality of our institutions and of their ability to effectively accomplish the great task of nation building. Such, fellow countrymen, is the measure of the importance of the National Assembly in the life of the nation.

That is why the party, today like yesterday, has taken the greatest care in selecting its candidates for membership in Parliament so as to present for election, as far as possible, only men and women who can measure up to the responsibilities which they will assume and who are concerned with its general interest. Because of the increasing obvious maturity of the officials of the basic organs of the party, the Central Committee this time considered it fitting to entrust to them, and, of course, under the supervision of the Political Bureau, the important role of nominating candidates. The officials of our basic organs have, in general and in spite of inevitable weaknesses in every human undertaking, accomplished their duties conscientiously and satisfactorily. I do congratulate them warmly for this.

This is essential because the National Assembly can only play its role efficiently if it is fully representative of a nation. This requirement of representativeness explains why, upon my proposals, the Political Bureau called the attention of the president of the republic to the need of increasing the number of parliamentarians so as to take into account the population increase that our country has witnessed these past years. He decided to propose to the forthcoming session of the Assembly to amend Article 12 of the Constitution with a view to increasing the number of parliamentarians from 120 to 150.

But this positive response, fellow countrymen, is also in the interest of the nation. In this difficult world of ours, I will continue to say this: We can continue our onward march to progress only if we are capable of preserving our unity within the CNU, our great national party. And what better proof is there of this desire for unity and progress than massive support for the list which the party is submitting to you for approval? I therefore call on all electors to turn out in large numbers at the polls in order to make the legislative elections of 29 May 1983 a display of your confidence in the future of the nation. Long live the CNU! Long live Cameroon!

CHAD

Fighting Between Habre, Goukouni Forces Reported

NC131714 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Paris, May 13 (AFP) — New fighting has erupted in Chad between forces of Oueddei Goukouni and those of Hissein Habre, who last June ousted Mr Goukouni as president after a long civil war, according to a statement here today.

Forces loyal to the former president yesterday repelled an attack by Habre troops at Ounianga Kebir in the northeast of the country, Adoum Yacoub, a special adviser to the ousted president said.

Mr Yacoub, on a stopover in Paris, said that 1,000 men of President Habre's men attacked early yesterday at Ounianga Kebir, which Mr Goukouni's forces say they have held since March 2 this year.

"The clashes, which were unusually fierce, lasted nearly five hours in the locality itself and ended with the rout around the middle of the afternoon of the FAN (Armed Forces of the North) aggressors," the statement said. It said that Mr Goukouni's "National Liberation Army" pursued the FAN forces of Mr Habre and that further fighting took place this morning at Wadi-Dom, 60 kms (about 35 miles) south of Ougianga Kebir. The communique described Wadi-Dom as the FAN's rear base. It said that "mopping up" operations were continuing this afternoon and that about 100 members of Mr Habre's forces had been taken prisoner by Mr Goukouni's men.

Mr Habre's FAN ousted forces loyal to Mr Goukouni from the capital Ndjamena on June 7, effectively overthrowing the "Transitional Government of National Unity" headed by Mr Goukouni.

The Chadian Embassy in Paris confirmed the fighting at Ouanianga Kebir, but said that the clashes involved troops of the "Libyan Islamic Legion" rather than forces of the transitional government.

The fighting was continuing, it said.

Goukouni Forces Near Faya-Largeau

AB160742 Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Paris, May 16 (AFP) — The rebel forces of ousted Chadian President Oueddei Goukouni have reached the outskirts of Faya-Largeau, the capital of Chad's northern province of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, a rebel spokesman said here. According to the official, Adoum Yacoub, a special adviser to Mr Goukouni, the latest round of fighting began last Saturday after the failure of a government attack on the rebel-held town of Ounianga-Kebir, some 200 km (125 miles) northeast of Faya-Largeau.

The Chadian Embassy in Paris confirmed on Friday that there was fighting at Ounianga-Kebir, but said troops of Chadian President Hissein Habre had faced not supporters of the Libyan-backed Mr Goukouni, who is based in the northern Chad town of Bardai, but soldiers of Libya's Islamic Legion.

Mr Yacoub said in a communique that pursuit operations from that fighting had enabled the Goukouni forces to reach Kirdimi, 90 kms (55 miles) northwest of Faya-Largeau, on Friday, and then after further fighting to reach the outskirts of Faya-Largeau itself on Sunday.

The rebels had so far taken 700 prisoners, including two majors, 32 captains and 48 lieutenants, and had captured much equipment, including 48 vehicles, Mr Yacoub said.

Mr Goukouni's foreign minister, Mahamat Nur Adam Barka, said over the weekeend that Mr Habre's forces had been militarily defeated and predicted that they would "soon" abandon the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, which is some 800 kms (500 miles) southwest of Faya-Largeau.

GUNT Minister on Fighting

AB160837 Paris AFP in French 0722 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Paris, 15 May (AFP) — According to an announcement by Mahamat Nour Adam Barka, the GUNT minister of foreign affairs, on a Friday broadcast of "Radio Bardai" quoted by JANA on Saturday and monitored in Paris, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] will be represented at the upcoming OAU summit scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa from 6 to 11 June. The GUNT has "the right to participate in this summit, to represent the people of Chad, for it is the lawful government of these people," he said, adding: "Africa must respect the resolutions adopted at the Nairobi summit on the existence and legitimacy of the GUNT and those which declared that it must be supported." Nour Adam Bara stated that "300 men loyal to the rebel Hissein Habre were killed and 783 others were taken prisoner during the attack which took place last Thursday at Ounianga Kebir, in the north-eastern part of the country, "which the GUNT forces repelled." "We captured 16 pieces of heavy weaponry," he added.

"All attacks launched by Hissein Habre's forces at Gouro, Ounianga Kebir and other places failed," he said, affirming that the military situation in Chad was "in favor of the GUNT forces" and that Hissein Habre's FAN will soon (?leave) Ndjamena.

The GUNT is disseminating information claiming that "Zaire is preparing to intervene in Chad," [words indistinct] Nour Adam Barka affirmed. "Our National Liberation Army will oppose Zaire as it opposed French imperialism in the past" he said, making an allusion to the fact that Chad had "friends."

Nour Adam Barka stressed "the connivance between Hissein Habre and his clique, the Zionist state (Israel), and Zaire." He revealed that, since last December, tripartite talks had brought these three elements together in Kinshasa.

The GUNT minister stressed the fact that "the Mobutu government sent Israeli military equipment to Habre."

The GUNT has "on several occasions denounced Hissein Habre

not only as a foreign agent, but also as a direct threat to [words indistinct]. Habre was created by the CIA," he concluded.

ZAIRE

Kamanda Wa Kamanda Meets Soviet Envoy

AB140549 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1237 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 May (AZAP) — Kamanda Wa Kamanda, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, held talks on Thursday at his department with Ivan Marchuk, Soviet ambassador to Zaire. The discussions centered on Zairian-Soviet relations and related legal issues following the working visit to the USSR from 11 to 15 April by an important Zairian delegation led by the secretary of state for international cooperation.

In this connection, the two individuals examined the negative impact of the world economic crisis, its repercussions on the economies of developing countries, and the means to counteract them.

The commissioner of state and the ambassador also examined peaceful coexistence in the world, cooperation between countries with different sociopolitical structures, the maintenance of peace, international security, and disarmament.

Kamanda Wa Kamanda described the talks between the Zairian delegation and the Soviet authorities [words indistinct] as well as those with the ministries of the merchant marine, foreign trade, and foreign affairs as encouraging.

In fact, during its recent trip to the USSR, the Zairian delegation explored with Soviet leaders the possibility of promoting and strengthening economic and commercial cooperation between Moscow and Kinshasa within the framework of existing agreements.

Finally, the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation assured the Soviet ambassador that Zaire follows with interest the desire for peace expressed by Soviet leaders through various declarations, especially those on disarmament matters, and expressed the hope that the nuclear powers understand each other in order to protect humanity from the fear of a nuclear holocaust, which worsens tensions, aggravates contradictions, and paralyzes all peace initiatives and efforts for progress in the world.

CAR Emissary Brings Kolingba Message for Mobutu

AB160932 Paris AFP in French 0717 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 May (AFP) — An emissary of CAR Head of State General Andre Kolingba arrived in Kinshasa on Sunday bearing a message from General Kolingba to his Zairian counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko.

Central African Minister of the Interior Christophe Grelombe was met on arrival in Kinshasa by the Zairian secretary of state for territorial administration, Munongo Mwenda Msiri.

Government Announces Decrease in Inflation Rate

AB151145 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 May (AFP) — The inflation rate continues to drop in Zaire, and this fall was particularly remarkable during the first quarter. This was disclosed on Friday evening by Kande Dzambulate, Zairian secretary of state for information, culture, arts, and government.

Mr Kanda explained that this is due to the fall in the family consumer price index (0.3 percent in May), the "relatively satisfactory" supply of petroleum products in the country, and to the elimination of the pending budgetary deficit thanks to close supervision of public expenditure.

Discussing mineral production, the secretary of state said that, compared with February, gold production rose by 22 percent in March, whereas copper and cobalt production rose by 26 and 50 percent respectively during the same period. Consequently, Mr Kande feels that, although the rise in copper production is still very small, it is an encouraging sign for the country's future.

Moreover, the Zairian information secretary disclosed that oil production experienced a setback which, according to him, was due to a fall in production of some 2,500 barrels per day as a result of a fire in March at one of Gulf Oil's fields on one hand and to a decline in the price per barrel on the world market on the other.

GHANA

Iranian Delegation Begins Talks, Promises Aid

AB131848 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] A six-man Iranian delegation, now on a 4-day visit to Ghana, today held discussions on bilateral relations with government officials at the Castle. The meeting, which was held behind closed doors, was attended by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng, and the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah. The others are the secretary for fuel and power, Mr Appiah-Korang, and the secretary for agriculture, Professor Bortei-Doku.

Welcoming the delegation earlier, the vice president of the Ghana Muslim Representative Council, Alhaji Yakubu Aggrey, appealed to Iran to invest in Ghana's agricultural, mining and industrial sectors. He said this could be in the form of joint holding companies which will give birth to fruitful economic cooperation between the two countries. Alhaji Yakubu Aggrey also urged the Iranians to grant special oil purchase concessions to Ghana until her economy improves.

Replying, the leader of the Iranian delegation, Mr Hamid Mweya, said the delegation is in the country to study areas of cooperation between the two countries, especially the type of assistance Iran can offer Ghanaian returnees from Nigeria. He announced that a plane will arrive in Accra on Sunday with aid for the returnees. This will include flour, rice, blankets and milk powder. Mr Mweya, who is the director of the African department of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pledged his country's readiness to cooperate with all oppressed peoples of the world.

PNDC Announces Indefinite Closure of Universities

AB160730 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The government has decided that the University of Ghana, Legon, and the University of Science and Technology should remain closed indefinitely. Statement issued from the office of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] explained that it has taken this decision in order to preserve life and property on the two campuses in the wake of violent clashes between students and workers leading to serious injuries and damage to public property. Meanwhile, consultations will be held with the university authorities and representatives of workers on the future of the two universities.

Civil Servants Warned Not to Retard Revolution

AB150742 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 May 83

[Excerpts] A statement issued by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] in Accra yesterday said over the past 14 months a number of corrective measures introduced by the government to promote efficient administration and national development have brought about a noticeable reduction in the incidents of corruption, wastage, misappropriation and misuse of the nation's resources and, with the continuing vigilance of patriotic citizens and the establishment of a machinery for dealing with corrupt and antisocial practices, the time has now come for the revolution to deal resolutely with one other problem which continues to retard the progress of the country. The statement notes that, in many instances, decisions made in the interest of the people are delayed in their implementation through the deliberate neglect and irresponsibility of persons whose duty it is to implement them. At every level of the administrative machinery there are numerous officials in the pay of the state who are holding back the revolutionary process. It warns that whether these lapses are due to laziness, incompetence, deliberate sabotage, or lack of any sense of urgency they will from now on be dealt with firmly. The statement reminds all members of the public services, government organizations, and corporations that they have the clear choice. They must either work diligently and efficiently toward the implementation of government policies and programs — work for which they are paid — or resign for feeble excuses and bureaucratic procrastination will no longer be tolerated.

In furtherance of these directives, the PNDC has made changes in the top executive positions of a number of parastatal organizations and other appointments in a number of ministries. The PNDC has also made the following changes and appointments in various ministries. The appointment of Dr E.E. Mensah as chief commercial officer, Ministry of Trade, has been terminated. Other officials of the ministry whose appointments have also been terminated are Joshua Kwakwa, chief commercial officer; Mr Clottey, principal commercial officer; Konadu Boateng, chief commercial officer; and Prince Amoah while Mr Onomah, deputy chief commercial officer also in the Ministry of Trade, is retired with immediate effect. George Owusu, principal secretary, Ministry of Education, has been dismissed. He is to hand over his passport to the inspector general of police.

GUINEA

Gabon's Bongo Arrives in Conakry 13 May

AB131710 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Today, 13 May 1983, President Omar Bongo of Gabon arrived in Conakry at the invitation of the supreme leader of the revolution. President Bongo, who will attend the ceremony marking the foundation of the Guinean Democratic Party [PDG], held his first meetings with the militants of the PDG soon after his arrival.

In this connection, the Gabonese president and his delegation were successively led to the federations of Labe and Farana by President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Later in the afternoon they were received by militants from the capital. Gabonese President Bongo's visit to our country, which comes only a few days after that of Niger President Seyni Kountche, strengthens the international prestige of our party-state and its supreme leader, President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Morocco's Boucetta 14 May

AB150836 Paris AFP in French 0714 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Abidjan 15 May (AFP) — Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'Hamed Boucetta was received in audience at Yamoussoukro (new Ivorian capital) on Saturday by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to whom he delivered a message from King Hassan II of Morocco, official sources have announced.

Mr Boucetta is currently on an African tour which, following Dakar and Abidjan, should take him to Yaounde and Libreville in an attempt to harmonize the positions of these countries before the next OAU summit, scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa from 6 to 11 June.

LIBERIA

Observers Speculate Doe May Run for President

AB140854 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Monrovia, May 14 (AFP) — Liberian head of state Samuel Doe's recent answers to questions about his political intentions in 1985, when the military rulers are due to return this West African state to democratic rule, have left many Liberians speculating that he might run for presidency.

When asked during a press conference whether he would be a candidate, Mr Doe replied "that is not important for this conference."

Answering another question, Mr Doe said "I am already in politics. How can I think about it."

He said he and his colleagues would be free from their military duties when the ban on political activities was eventually lifted. "At that time each council member would be on his own and I will have no power over them. I will not be able to tell them what to do", Mr Doe said.

The Liberian leader, who fielded several leading questions, celebrated his 33rd birthday on May 6, adjusting his age by one year apparently to become 35 by 1983, the minimum age required by the constitution drafting commission for eligibility for the presidency.

Mr Doe said his recent cabinet reshuffle was necessary because some officials were not working in the national interest.

But observers linked the dismissal of Justice Minister Winston Tubman with a misunderstanding between him and the auditor general about the prosecution of former National Housing and Savings Bank President Hilary Dennis who was fired last year for allegedly misappropriating 2.9 million dollars of the bank's funds.

Mr Doe said that five officials who recently resigned, including director of Cabinet Gabriel Baccus Matthews and National Housing Authority Managing Director Oscar Quiah, were too ambitious for political positions and were not loyal to the military government.

NIGER

University, High School Students Continue Strike

AB131250 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Niamey, May 13 (AFP) — Lecture halls at Niamey University were silent again today as students continued their two-week-old strike, launched originally in support of colleagues locked out of the agricultural college but adapted since to demand the release of students held by the police.

Pupils from the Niger capital's two main high schools have also boycotted classes for the past week, after a university student died in custody.

The strike was launched on May 2 when the government shut down the agricultural college after a protest over assessment methods became violent.

Student sources said that the most of the leaders of the main student unions were among the 20 or 30 people still held by police, although 250 others were released on Monday after a week in detention. The arrests were made on the second day of the strike when the police stormed the campus to release one of their officers.

The regional administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Moussa Sala, had a meeting here last night with parents of the striking high school pupils, and apparently hoped that they would now persuade their children to return to the classrooms on Monday.

The students' strike has not been mentioned by the local media.

Students Ordered Back to Class

AB141200 Paris AFP in French 0831 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Niamey, 14 May (AFP) — The Nigerois Government has (?ordered) Niamey university students and school pupils to end their boycott of classes and to (?return) to classes on Monday morning, 16 May, and has announced a series of tough measures to end the strike action. Iiia Maikassoua, minister of higher education and research, announced in a radio broadcast on Friday evening the measures adopted by the Supreme Military Council and the government against the university.

Referring to the violent actions committed by the students against the lecturers and the director of the Agricultural College (ESA) at the end of April as well as the physical abuse inflicted on a police officer who has been held hostage at the beginning of May on the university campus, the minister stated:" All the acts of vilence, physical abuse, torture, and illegal detention committed against citizens, government officials, and police officers carrying out their normal duties will be harshly dealt with."

"All students who were involved in these acts of violence," he

added, "will be interrogated, expelled from the university, and handed over to the law." The minister explained that 14 of these students have been detained.

The higher education and research minister ordered all Niamey university students "without exception" to return to classes on Monday, 16 May, at 0800 and "without conditions."

He warned that if on that day by 1200, the return to classes was not "effective and total," students on the campus will have to leave by 1300. Past this deadline, the government reserves the right to use security forces to evacuate the campus.

Finally, the minister announced that if the students do not return to classes, the students who do not live in the Niamey region will have to leave the capital on Monday at the latest.

The minister told the students to use this weekend to consider these measures and assume their responsibilities.

On his part, Captain Mamane Fousseini, national education minister, said when referring to the disturbances during the past 10-days in the capital's two secondary schools, Issa Korombe and Kassai: "Any school where the return to classes is not effective and complete by Monday, 16 May, will be closed for the remainder of the school year."

He added that if this should be the case, the pupils in the graduating class will be expelled and integrated into the working population. The minister of national education has also [word indistinct] "the provocation of the establishments that are determined to continue classes, [words indistinct] strongly checked."

In the case where the schools have to be closed, the pupils will be required to join their families at home, stated the minister, who announced that measures would be taken in the secondary schools to help "restore dialogue between pupils and the administration, as the only framework for solving problems in the schools."

These very firm measures announced by the Nigerois Government take place while the boycott of classes by students of the University of Niamey, which began on 2 May, continues in solidarity with students of the ESA who were in conflict with the school administration and teachers over the method of giving examinations.

Pupils of secondary schools in Niamey and those of other towns acted in solidarity with them last week following the death of a law student after he was arrested by police on the university campus on 3 May.

NIGERIA

Baba Says Aliens With Documentation Welcome

AB151257 Lagos NAN in English 1236 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Ikeja, May 15 (NAN) — The minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, said in Lagos today that Nigeria had not closed its borders to aliens.

He told newsmen at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, that the nation would welcome aliens who have their working permits.

What we do not want is illegal aliens he said.

The minister said that the police and immigration officials had begun to flush out illegal immigrants who violated the federal governments order on the movement of aliens.

Illegal Aliens in Ogun State To Be Deported

AB131145 Lagos NAN in English 1131 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Abeokuta, May 13, (NAN) — The Immigration Department in Ogun is to deport 60 illegal immigrants arrested in a joint operation with the police, the assistant director of immigration in the state, Alhaji Kunle Adelaja, said in Abeokuta yesterday.

He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the immigrants were from Ghana, Benin and Ivory Coast, adding that 85 Niger nationals were deported from the state last month.

Alhaji Adelaja denied the allegation that some of the aliens entered the country with the connivance of immigration officials. Most of the illegal immigrants came into the country through unauthorized roads, he said.

He appealed to members of the public to assist his department in eliminating illegal immigrants in the state.

Importance of Holding OAU Summit Stressed

AB131130 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 May 83

[Station "Viewpoint"]

[Text] Africa is now poised for the 19th summit conference of the OAU, scheduled to be held from the 6th of next month at its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. All patriotic Africans are surely looking forward anxiously to a successful meeting of the organization. This is because two earlier attempts to hold the summit in August and November 1982 failed to take off for lack of a quorum.

Three factors were identified as the grounds for the refusal of some countries to attend. One was the admission of the SDAR, where nationalists are challenging Morocco over any claims to that former Spanish colony. The second reason for the boycott of earlier attempts to hold the summit was Chad's representation, while the third concerned objections against the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who was to host the conference.

The resulting situation caused by the stalemate over a quorum is that for almost 1 year now, it has not been possible for the OAU to meet formally to discuss issues affecting Africa. This is a serious setback in view of pressing problems, especially the issue of southern Africa, which could be tackled effectively only with African solidarity.

In the face of this critical situation, the OAU Contact Committee of 12 nations was set up. The committee, at its meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, last February, worked out a compromise arrangement under which the 19th summit of the OAU is now to be held in Addis Ababa instead of Libya. With the choice of Addis Ababa, an obstacle with regard to the venue has been removed. The proposed summit, crucial as it is for the survival of the OAU, deserves the full support of all the 50 member nations. The Contact Committee appealed to all countries to attend without preconditions. Every country can therefore take advantage of this noncommittal basis of attendance to respond favorably. This will be a commendable gesture in answer to what must be seen as the present desperate call by mother Africa to all her sons to rally around her in this hour of distress. Indeed, there could be no stronger appeal in this context to the sense of patriotism and to the statesmanship of African leaders. They are to save the OAU at a time when its services are very much needed.

As the president of the Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, said in his own strong appeal, the only way we can find solutions to the problems facing the OAU is for all member nations to attend the 19th summit and discuss them. In a tone dreadful of possible disruption of the OAU, President Shagari added: We must sink our differences and solve these problems together; posterity will not forgive us if the OAU comes to an end in our time.

Yes, 20 years ago in Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, the founding fathers of the OAU had built a great edifice of hope with grand designs for the service of humanity in this continent.

Consumers 'Scrambling' To Buy Commodities

AB131949 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Lagos, 13 May (AFP) — Hundreds of Nigerian consumers are scrambling to buy essential commodities in Lagos supermarkets and shops where such items are still in stock, the daily NATIONAL CONCORD reported today.

According to an investigation by the independent daily, the basic consumer goods involved are mainly detergents, toiletries, soaps, milk and other provisions.

The paper blamed the scarcity of these items on the exit last February of illegal immigrants, who were alleged to have bought large quantities of goods on their departure from Nigeria.

But another reason for the scarcity, the CONCORD said, was the effect of the austerity measures introduced last year by the federal government in response to declining oil revenue.

Because of these measures "most manufacturing companies have not been able to get licences for the importation of raw materials and they have had to cut down production to less than 40 per cent of their normal capacity", the paper said.

According to the paper this situation, along with hoarding by "middle-men", has forced up prices by as much as 100 or 200 per cent.

A presidential task force to examine the current rise in prices of consumer goods was set up by the federal government last Wednesday.

SENEGAL

Moroccan Foreign Minister Discusses OAU Summit

AB131610 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Dakar, May 13 (AFP) — Morocco is neither for nor against a postponement of the third attempt next month to hold the 19th Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit, Moroccan Foreign Minister Mhamed Boucetta said here today.

Mr Boucetta was bringing a message from King Hassan II to Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, whose Information Minister Djibo Ka said on Wednesday that the summit could not take place if the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) were represented.

The presence of the SDAR — whose Polisario Front guerrillas are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara — caused the postponement of the first attempt to hold the 19th summit in Tripoli last August when Morocco and other countries walked out.

Mr Boucetta is also taking messages from King Hassan to the heads of state of Guinea, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon. All five countries on his tour were among the 19 states which boycotted "Tripoli One."

Before leaving Rabat Mr Boucetta said consultations were necessary because of the latest developments within the OAU and "to unify our positions with regard notably to the question of the Sahara and the resolutions on this subject by the Nairobi summit."

That summit called for a ceasefire and referendum in the disputed territory, but the resolution has never been implemented because Morocco refused to talk directly to the Polisario.

Mr Boucetta said here today that Morocco still intended to respect the Nairobi decisions. His government supported the OAU, African Unity, and the credibility of the Pan-African organisation, he said.

(In Paris today, Guinea's Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure said his government was in favour of postponing the summit. He said this would help encourage a dialogue between Morocco and Algeria, which has backed Polisario.)

("The more the two countries concerned with the Western Sahara problem talk to each other, the more chance there is of detente and the more chance we have of finding a solution to this problem," he said.)

Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestiri said in Dakar on Tuesday that the summit should be postponed. He brought a message for President Diouf from President Habib Bourguiba.

Radio Interview

AB132135 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 May 83

[Summary] Concerning the holding of the OAU summit, several arguments have been advanced but they all differ in various ways. Senegal's stand is known: "Senegal is prepared to attend the forthcoming OAU summit. But if the SDAR or any other country approaches the summit in terms of a trial of strength, there will be no summit."

"Mhamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, expressed his country's stand in an interview with our reporter Oumar Seick." "We are planning to hold a meeting of the OAU, an organization to which we are very much committed, not because we are one of the founders, but because we believe that it is an organization for which we must make every sacrifice and effort to maintain in the interest of Africa, and use it to decolonize Africa, to demonstrate solidarity among African countries, and to build Africa." "We must also work for the credibility of the OAU." "We make decisions only after exchange of views and consultations."

Asked to say if officially Morocco is for or against the holding of this summit, Mr Boucetta said: "Morocco is neither for nor against the postponement. What Morocco wants is for the organization to exist and to function." "Following the exchanges of views, Morocco will decide on the planned summit. It depends on the circumstances in which the summit takes place." "We cannot make any final decision on the planned summit before these exchanges of views are held." "What I can say is that Morocco reaffirms its commitments to implement the Nairobi resolutions."

TOGO

FRG's Warnke Arrives in Lome, Meets Press

AB140913 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Dr Juergen Warnke arrived in Lome this morning from Nairobi where he participated in the 19th assembly of the African Development Bank [ADB].

The special FRG Army plane on which Dr Warnke traveled landed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport at 0130 this morning. He was met on arrival by Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Koffi Walla, member of the RPT Political Bureau and minister of planning and administrative reform. Also present at the airport were His Excellency Dr Johannes Reitberger, the FRG ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Assiongbon Agbenou, Togo's ambassador to the FRG, and [name indistinct], director of the Eyadema foundation, and their close associates.

Despite the early hour, the FRG minister readily replied to questions by journalists on cooperation between the FRG and Togo after the changes in the FRG chancellorship.

[Begin recording] [Warnke] We want to cooperate fruitfull with all our partners. It has been a tradition of the FRG to continue what we have begun. My presence here is a testimony of this desire to continue our cooperation which has been quite fruitful.

[Question by first unidentified reporter] Do you accord priority to any particular sector within the framework of this cooperation?

[Warnke] Concerning a country like Togo to which we are linked by a friendship which will be a 100 years old next year, there is obviously the reason to cooperate in the field of development aid. Moreover, it is only those countries that offer the basis for favorable development that will be our favorite partners. Togo is a country that makes extraordinary efforts toward its development and we therefore consider it as an especially (?qualified) partners.

[Second unidentified reporter] You said that the ADB worksin the best conditions and with the same constraints as any other bank. What do you mean by this and what were the conclusions of the Nairobi assembly?

[Warnke] I believe the ADB, which stated its intentions to open its capital for example to the German market, should show proof of financial moderation. And this what I recommended to the bank. Also it is evident that one of the responsibilities of the ADB is to offer African countries loans with an interest rate that is lower than the interest rates of ordinary banks. [end recording]

ANGOLA

President dos Santos Leaves for Visit to USSR

MB160650 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, left Luanda yesterday for an official, friendly visit to the USSR that will last several days. The presidential delegation includes: Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense; Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for foreign relations of the MPLA-Labor Party; Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs; Pedro van Dunem Loi, minister of energy and petroleum; Augusto Teixeira de Matos, minister of finance; Pascual Luvualu, secretary general of the National Union of Angolan Workers; Mario Alfredo da Fonseca, deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola; as well as high-ranking officials from the office of the president of the republic.

The Angolan head of state was seen off by members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and government officials.

At a press conference he gave in Luanda recently, President dos Santos described the existing relations of cooperation between Angola and the USSR as excellent, and expressed the hope that they will be further strengthened in various fields in the interests of the two peoples.

Touching on the present situation in southern Africa, the Angolan head of state reiterated that South Africa, supported by Western powers — namely, the United States — is waging an undeclared war against sovereign countries in the region, and that this constitutes a destabilizing factor in this part of the continent. Talking with Soviet journalists, the Angolan president cited as an example of the Pretoria regime's aggressiveness the fact that a considerable part of the southern Angolan province of Cunene is still occupied by regular forces of the South African Army.

Further Reportage on Visit of PRC's Gong Dafei

Meets Foreign Trade Minister

MB131145 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Yesterday in Luanda, Gong Dafei, vice foreign minister of the PRC, held separate meetings with Comrade Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade, and Augusto Caetano Joao, deputy minister of agriculture for coffee, as part of his schedule. In the morning, the Chinese official visited the Petrangol Refinery, where he familiarized himself with its operation through tours of several of the refinery's sections, including some which are again in working order after having being a target of economic sabotage carried out by a group of mercenaries in 1981. Later yesterday morning, the Chinese vice foreign minister visted the (Panguila) aviary, which is part of the agricultural complex of Cuanza Bengo.

Meets Dos Santos, Departs

MB151010 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei returned home yesterday after a 4-day official visit to Angola.

The Chinese vice foreign minister told the press shortly before leaving Luanda that the Angolan officials with whom he held talks had shown an interest in developing the ties of friendship and cooperation between Angola and China in various fields of activity.

Gong Dafei also disclosed that during the audience granted him by President of the Republic Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, he conveyed to the Angolan head of state an invitation from the Chinese Communist Party and Government to visit China.

Xuan Thuy Heads Vietnamese Delegation in Luanda

AB131230 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The secretary of the Central Committee for external relations of the Vietnamese Communist Party, [CPV], Xuan Thuy, has been in Luanda since yesterday on an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The Vietnamese official, who is leading a top-level delegation from his country, is to make contacts with Angolan authorities on the possibilities of boosting relations between the People's Republic of Angola and Vietnam in various fields. Official discussions between the delegation of the CPV and the People's Republic of Angola will be opened in Luanda tomorrow.

Delegation Begins Official Talks

MB140810 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The official talks on strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], which began in Luanda this morning, continued this afternoon. The delegations were led by Antonio Lengue, director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the MPLA-Labor Party, and Xuan Thuy, secretary for foreign relations of the CPV Central Committee.

During a recess this afternoon, the secretary of the CPV Central Committee held a meeting with Minister of Agriculture Artur Vidal Gomes.

Tomorrow morning, Xuan Thuy and his delegation will meet with Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for foreign relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. It is expected that cooperation agreements between the two parties will be signed in the afternoon. The CPV delegation, which arrived in Luanda last night, will leave for home on Monday.

Message Conveyed, Agreements Signed

MB151020 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Comrade Evaristu Domingos Kimba, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, yesterday received Xuan Thuy, secretary for foreign relations and member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and member of the State Council of Vietnam. During the audience, Xuan Thuy conveyed a verbal message to the Angolan official from the highest-ranking Vietnamese leaders for Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of Angola.

Present at the audience were Comrades Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for foreign relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; Antonio Lengue, director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the MPLA-Labor Party; and other members of the Vietnamese delegation.

Meanwhile, cooperation agreements between the two parties were signed yesterday afternoon which provide for the exchange of party delegations, among other things. The agreements were signed by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for foreign relations of the MPLA-Labor Party, and Xuan Thuy, secretary for foreign relations of the CPV.

SDAR Official Delivers Message for Dos Santos

MB151000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Early yesterday afternoon (Sidati Mohamed), secretary general in the office of the president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, delivered a message to Comrade Evaristu Domingos Kimba from President Mohamed Abdelaziz for President of the Republic Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. (Sidati Mohamed) said that the purpose of the message was to strengthen the relations of friendship, fraternity, and solidarity between the Angolan and Saharan peoples.

During the meeting, Comrade Evaristu Domingos Kimba reaffirmed the solidarity of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government and people of Angola with the just struggle of the Saharan people against the Moroccan invaders.

Operation Launched Against Diamond Smugglers

MB131708 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] In recent months, our country's defense and security forces have mounted a determined and vigorous operation to fight illegal trafficking in diamonds. This offensive recently led to the detention of a large number of traffickers who, through illegal means and contrary to the ongoing revolutionary process, had diverted a large quantity of Angolan diamonds through a complex illicit trade network extending to Portugal, Belgium, and the United States.

According to information obtained, a large quantity of dollars and other valuable foreign currency entered Angola, thus beginning a coordinated action directed from abroad against the economy of the People's Republic of Angola and the construction of a socialist society.

Among Angolan, Portuguese, and other foreign citizens who engage in such practices are individuals with extensive counterrevolutionary connections who operate in Portugal trafficking in drugs and who are involved in other crimes such as fraud and [word indistinct]. Playing an important role in getting diamonds out and foreign currency and other valuable articles into Angola are a number of pilots and [word indistinct] personnel of Portuguese Air Transport, TAP, and Angolan Airlines, TAAG, who, like all members of this network, possess bourgeois attitudes and characteristics, such as the desire for an easy life, corruption, pornography, fraud, black marketeering, and gambling.

Apart from elements residing in Angola, this large network of saboteurs includes Portuguese citizens who formerly lived in Angola but abandoned the country after independence and returned to [word indistinct] between 1981 and 1982. Since that time, we have observed in the country the buying and selling [words indistinct] of luxury vehicles, stereos, and video equipment at prices which cannot in any way be afforded by an honest worker.

What is more serious is the uncontrollable introduction of large amounts of foreign currency into Angola, leading to an uncurbed supply of money which adversely affects national economic interests. The national currency is particularly affected, resulting in an increase in speculation and thus generating economic and social destabilization in the People's Republic of Angola.

All these activities seek to weaken the sector which is the second largest source of foreign exchange in the country, diamonds, and to divert the attention of the workers from the real and urgent objectives of the Angolan revolution. Investigations to put an end to these actions are continuing and, considering their drastic consequences, the perpetrators will be tried and punished in accordance with the present law. The offensive will be carried out to the end.

BOTSWANA

PRC Mission Meets Masire, To Visit Projects

MB160900 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The six-man goodwill mission from the PRC currently in Botswana is expected to have a meeting with government ministers, officials, and councillors of the Botswana Democratic Party as well as opposition parties. The Chinese mission, which arrived here last Wednesday, paid a courtesy call on the president, Dr Maire, and was scheduled to pay a courtesy call on the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, and the mayor of Gaborone, Councillor (F Ketlogetswe). The mission is led by the deputy head of the Chinese International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mr Jiang Guanghua.

The Chinese visitors were also scheduled to see a number of

development projects, including the (BNC) in Lobatse and the Jwaneng diamond mine. The Chinese visitors are scheduled to leave Botswana on Wednesday.

Reportage on 14 May Provincial By-elections

Preparations for Elections Made

MB131615 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Voters in the Boteti constituency go to the polls tomorrow in a provincial by-election to elect their member of Parliament. The constituency became vacant early this year following the death of the vice president, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, who was a Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] member of Parliament for the constituency. Three political parties, the Botswana National Front [BNF], the BDP, and the Botswana People's Party [BPP] have been campaigning for the constituency.

According to the office of the district commissioner in (Orapa), there are 14 polling stations, and preparations for the polling tomorrow will be completed today. All the three candidates, Gabofele Masusu of the BDP, Lenyeletse Koma of the BNF, and Richard Mudongo of the BPP were nominated on 22 April and have been campaigning since. Results of the by-election will be announced by next week.

In another development, the BDP and the BNF will tomorrow contest a local government by-election at Mmathethe in the Ngwaketsa-Kgalagadi constituency and another in (Kopong) in the (Kweneng) east constituency. In Mmathethe, the BDP candidate is Mr Dick Mabe, while Mr Clark Tebogo is contesting for the BNF. The wards became vacant as a result of the death of Councillor Tebogo Mosala of the BNF. In the (Kopong) by-election, the BNP candidate is Mr (Moathlhodi Motsimma), and the BNF candidate is Mr (Rratudi Mokgawuele). The ward became vacant with the death of Councillor (Lazarus Mmanthewo) of the BDP last year. The results of both by-elections will probably be announced next week.

National Front Protests Voting

MB151320 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] The Mmathethe by-election was this morning delayed following a protest launched by the Botswana National Front [BNF] with the Mmathethe presiding officer. The BNF protested that the voters' cards did not carry any numbers on them. They argued that, as such, the by-election should be declared null and void.

The presiding officer, Mr A.K. (Thobeha), drove to Kanye to meet the supervisor of elections, who is also the district commissioner for the southern district, Mr (Foster Gogore). (Thobeha) told BOPA [BOTSWANA PRESS ASSOCIATION] this morning the election would take place either today or tomorrow. Despite the drizzling weather, there was a good turnout of people.

The BNF, in a letter to the presiding officer, stated that it would be unfair to conduct elections when the cards had no numbers on them. They protested that yesterday they had to transport some of their electorate to Kanye to have their cards inserted with numbers. This also led to the district commissioner's office in Kanye sending an officer to Mmathethe to write numbers on all cards which did not have numbers, but the BNF was unhappy. They alleged that some of their electorate would not vote as time had been wasted. In the letter, signed by the vice president of their party, Mr Bathoen Gaseitsiwe, who is also the member of Parliament for Kanye South, and the BNF candidate, Mr (Umpuniyise) Tebogo, the BNF requested that the temporary posting of the officer in Mmathethe will also inconvenience people at other polling stations.

Yesterday, the Botswana Democratic Party also complained about some problems in that they also had had to transport some of their electorate to Kanye.

Responding to those complaints, Mr (Thobeha) told BOPA that if the proceedings at any polling station were obstructed or interrupted by violence, the presiding officer had the right to adjourn proceedings until later in the day or until the next day after taking precautions to safeguard the ballot boxes, the envelopes, and other election materials. Mr (Thobeha) added that if the adjournment was ordered, the presiding officer would inform the supervisor of elections as soon as possible. He said that the mistakes had been noted and that they had resolved that, since the main voters' roll had voters' numbers, they would be checked against their numbers at the time of voting.

Meanwhile, word was awaited from Boteti, where the other by-election was to take place. The by-election is contested by three parties, the Botswana Democratic Party, the Botswana National Front, and the Botswana People's Party.

Democratic Party Wins By-elections

MB151330 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The ruling Botswana Democratic Party — BDP — made a clean sweep of the parliamentary by-election in Boteti, as well as the local government by-elections of Mmathethe in the Southern District and of Kopong in the Kweneng District. The details of the voting are as follows:

In Boteti the BDP gained 1,746 votes against 64 of the Botswana National Front [BNF] and 54 of the Botswana People's Party [BPP]. At Kopong the BDP gained 423 votes while the BNF gained 40. And at Mmathethe the BDP won with 478 votes against 436 for the BNF.

Both the BNF and BPP are believed to have lost their deposits in the Boteti parliamentary by-election. The Mmathethe [words indistinct] voters swing to the BDP. The seat was previously held by the BNF. The new BDP representative in Boteti is Mr Gabofele Masusu, who beat opposition from Mr Richard Modongo of the BPP and Mr Lenyeletse Koma of the BNF. The Boteti constituency fell vacant early this year following the death of the late Mr Lenyeletse Seretse.

In the Koping by-election, the BDP candidate is Mr (Ratedi Mutlauweni); the BNF had fielded Mr (Moathlodi Motsimma). In Mmathethe the BDP winner is Mr Dick Mabe, who is the current chairman of the Mmathethe [word indistinct] Land Board and who defeated Mr Clark Tebogo of the BNF. The ward fell vacant after the death of BNF Councillor Masala Tebogo last September.

LESOTHO

New Diplomatic Ties With PRC Explained

MB141330 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] On Friday, May 13, the Kingdom of Lesotho and the People's Republic of China established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. An announcement made simultaneously in Beijing and Maseru ushered in a new era in the diplomatic relations between Lesotho and other members of the international community.

Since her independence, Lesotho has had diplomatic relations with Taiwan, and the Taiwanese agricultural mission had been established in the country. In analyzing the reasons why Lesotho has opted for this new policy, one has got to remember that diplomatic initiatives are made by each country on the basis of maximizing respective national interests. One also has to remember that both the PRC and Taiwan have a global China policy; in other words, Taiwan could not remain having diplomatic relations with Lesotho while the latter is entering diplomatic relations with the PRC. By reverse order, the PRC cannot have diplomatic relations with Lesotho while Lesotho maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

The PRC has been accepted by almost all the members of the United Nations as being the sole representative of the Chinese people over Mainland China, including the island of Taiwan. The PRC has de facto jurisdiction over 1 billion people, representing about a quarter of mankind, a fact which we cannot ignore. It is the world's most populous state, followed by India. The PRC is a permanent member of the UN Security Council, exercising the veto vote.

In Africa alone, all countries, including Lesotho's partner in the customs union, Botswana, have diplomatic relations with the PRC, the exceptions being South Africa, Malawi, and Swaziland.

The United Kingdom, Lesotho's former colonial master, has always recognized the PRC and has never had relations with the island of Taiwan. The Holy See at the Vatican downgraded her embassy in Taiwan to a papal legation in order to (?induce) talks leading to acceptance by the PRC towards setting up a full embassy for the Holy See in the PRC. It is understood that the Vatican has not deviated from her policy of desiring to set up full diplomatic relations with the PRC.

Under these circumstances, the only other reason that could have persuaded Lesotho to deviate from the course that is followed by the rest of the international community would have been those which concern security in southern Africa, particularly because of the sensitivity of her neighbor, the Republic of South Africa. But it is a well-accepted fact that the present posture of the PRC is that of friendliness to the members of the Third World, as well as an exercise of independence supporting neither the Soviet Union nor the United States in power bloc politics.

Lesotho is only too well aware that exasperating a situation of insecurity in southern Africa would be a two-edged sword which is not to her interests. She could only, therefore, take this move, though strange to many in South Africa, because she has satisfied herself that China has a positive contribution to make to both economic development and orderly political evolution in southern Africa. It is a political fact that, as night follows day, the other countries in Africa who have not recognized the People's Republic of China will do so sooner or later.

MALAWI

Registration of Voters Extended to 20 May

MB131840 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The period for the registration of voters in Malawi has been extended from today to 20 May. Announcing this today, the office of the registration of voters in Zomba said the period has been extended for the benefit of those who have not yet registered as voters. In a statement, the office of the registration of voters emphasized that members of the public should take note that if they do not register as voters, they will not be able to vote or to stand as candidates in the forthcoming parliamentary general election.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns From Frontline Summit

MB131206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 13 May 83

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo last night after attending a meeting of the frontline heads of state and government in Dar es Salaam.

NAMIBIA

Territorial Assembly Election Plans Dropped

AB130925 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Windhoek, May 13 (AFP) — South Africa's administrator-general in Namibia, Willie van Niekerk, has dropped plans to hold elections for a new territorial assembly, according to informed sources here.

South Africa resumed direct rule over Namibia at the beginning of the year.

They said that Mr van Niekerk changed his mind on elections as a result of comments from "internal" political parties that it would be a futile exercise and because the project had upset the U.S. Administration just as Washington was in talks with neighboring Angola on a possible withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Both Washington and Pretoria, which administers Namibia in defiance of the United Nations, have set a Cuban withdrawal as a pre-condition for an independence settlement in Namibia.

Meanwhile white political leader Dirk Mudge has attacked Namibia's German community for making contact in Harare, Zimbabwe, with Namibian nationalist leader Sam Nujoma, president of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Mr Mudge, who was chairman of the territory's Council of Ministers until it was dissolved at the beginning of the year, said that the German-speaking association had pledged to inform his own Democratic Turnhalle Alliance about its activities but had not mentioned its talks with Mr Nujoma either before or after they took place.

Mudge Questions SWAPO-Interest Group Talks

MB130911 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The leader of the Republican Party in South-West Africa, Mr Dirk Mudge, says the party has reservations on the desirability of talks between the Interest Group (Interessen Gemeinschaft) [IG] and SWAPO. Mr Mudge says in a statement that prominent members of the IG who are also members of the Republican Party Executive were never told of the meeting beforehand.

Mr Mudge says the Republican Party was not informed either beforehand or subsequently by the IG of its recent meeting with the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, in Harare. He said the IG was, however, an autonomous body which had to accept responsibility for its actions.

According to the statement, Mr Mudge will hold discussions with executive members of the Interessen Gemeinschaft next week.

SOUTH AFRICA

Parties To Contest Provincial By-election

MB131331 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] There will be another fight between South Africa's two ultra-rightwing political parties in a by-election. The Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] and the Conservative Party [CP] are set to fight each other in the upcoming Middleburg provincial by-election.

CP Chairman Ferdie Hartzenberg says since the HNP has already appointed a candidate, the CP has no choice but to again fight both the HNP and the National Party [NP]. He says Tuesday's round of by-elections showed that the CP and not the HNP is the vehicle which can bring about the downfall of the NP. Hartzenberg says it is now time for the HNP to approach the CP, but the HNP leader, Jaap Marais, says the CP will have to come to the HNP if they want an election agreement.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Invited To Meet Samora Machel

MB140902 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The Mozambique charge d'affaires to Swaziland, Mr Daniel Tome Magaia, today called on the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, to congratulate him on his new appointment. During his courtesy call, the Mozambique envoy extended an invitation from President Samora Machel to meet him at a date yet to be fixed.

Responding to the charge d'affaires' call, the prime minister said Swaziland will not deviate from the teachings of the late King Sobhuza II. The prime minister told the Mozambique envoy to tell President Machel not to hesitate in correcting Swaziland should she go astray from the foundation laid down by the late King Sobhuza II. Prince Bhekimpi assured the charge d'affaires that the already-existing friendly relations between the two sister states will grow from strength to strength.

The prime minister said Swaziland will not interfere in the domestic affairs of other states. The prime minister congratulated President Samora Machel for having taken an initiative in creating a dialogue between his country and the Republic of South Africa, adding that the only way of solving problems was by coming to a negotiating table.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns From 1-Day Frontline Summit

MB130840 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] President Kaunda arrived back from a 1-day summit of heads of the frontline states in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, at the head of a powerful delegation. Zambian, Angolan, Botswana, Mozambican, Tanzanian, and Zimbabwean heads of states discussed southern Africa security and independence with particular reference, namely, to the independence of Namibia.

A joint communique released after the talks demanded the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and expressed concern about the racist regime's repression of the non-white peoples in the country. The frontline states also rejected U.S. linkage of the Namibian independence question to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Welcoming President Kaunda at Lusaka's international airport last night were the secretary of state for defense and security, Mr Gray Zulu; Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee Mr (France Bulawayo); and other leading party and government

officials. Ministers from President Kaunda's entourage were Foreign Minister Dr Lameck Goma; Minister of Home Affairs Frederick Chomba; Minister of Legal Affairs Gibson Chigugu; and Minister for the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Una Mwila. Dr Mwila represented Zambia in Kenya at the 4-day Zambian-Tanzanian joint economic commission meeting in Dar es Salaam. [sentence as heard]

ZIMBABWE

Harare Reports 1-Month UK Extension for Nkomo

MB141250 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] The fugitive ZAPU president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has been given permission to stay in Britain for another month. Mr Nkomo, who arrived in London on 13 March, has given no indication that he intends returning home. The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has said that Mr Nkomo is free to return home.

Mugabe Gives Speeches During Matabeleland Tour

Comments on Dissidents, Drought

MB140550 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the government was formed to unite all Zimbabweans. Comrade Mugabe said this when he addressed a rally in Tjolotjo yesterday. He said Zimbabwe belongs to us all and we cannot, therefore, allow any person or group to refuse to be ruled by a government which was elected by the majority of the people.

The prime minister revealed that the Ministry of Water Development and Natural Resources had put emphasis on the Tjolotjo area, but many projects were interfered with by dissidents. Comrade Mugabe expressed happiness at the cooperation and support which the people of Tjolotjo are now giving to the security forces in their efforts to eradicate dissidents. He called on district councillors to live among the people and work closely with the government to solve problems in the communal area.

On the drought situation, Comrade Mugabe said the government is supplying food to all those in need. However, he urged the people in affected areas to embark on income-generating projects rather than wait for hand-outs.

The prime minister ends his tour of northern Matabeleland today with another rally at the Lupane business center.

Ends Tour, Seeks Peace

MB150650 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, wound up a 2-day tour of Matabeleland North yesterday by repeating his appeal to all Zimbabweans to work together for the peaceful development of the country. Addressing thousands of people at the Lupane business center, Comrade Mugabe said with the liberation struggle over it is now time to start a war against poverty, disease, and hunger. He said these objectives can only be reached if there is peace in the country.

The prime minister urged the people to continue denouncing the dissidents, whose only aim is to disrupt the peaceful existence in the communal areas. He also asked the dissidents to lay down their arms and help people in these areas to carry out meaningful development programs.

Comrade Mugabe was accompanied by several Cabinet ministers and government officials.

Minister on Maize Meal Crisis, Refugee Influx

MB131529 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, says the maize meal crisis which was prevalent in January is now over, and most traders in communal areas are stocking maize meal. Comrade Kangai said stocks of maize grain in most parts of the country are very low. The minister said in most areas the process of indentifying destitute families is working efficiently, except in a few cases which are under investigation.

Comrade Kangai told newsmen that although there is a small refugee community in Zimbabwe, there is a need for legislation which will enable the government to deal with any influx of refugees. He added that the refugee bill being prepared for presentation in Parliament will help in this regard.

Government To Announce Wage Study Results

MB131920 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kangai, has announced that the results of a government assessment on a possible increase in the minimum wage level are expected at the end of this month. He told ZIANA today that government officials have been deployed throughout the country to examine the impact of [word indistinct]on economic recuperation. He said that the results will enable his ministry to make recommendations on whether a certain sector can increase the minimum wage without affecting jobs or economic recuperation.